Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollags, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finannittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our Pathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1358.

The Liberator.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 3.

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL

MMEMORATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVER-SARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. TREMINTON.

[Concluded.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Andrews' remarks, another song was sung by the Hutchinsons, after which

THE PRESIDENT-In England, as you are aware, they have what are called 'Pluralists,'-clergymen sving livings in different parts of the country. have them in America, also, and one of them is here to-night-a minister who has one parish in Worcester, and another in Kansas. Not only so; they hold different professions as well as different livings; and s proof of my position, I shall call upon my reverand and gallant friend, the Reverend General HIGGINsox. (Laughter and applause.)

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. HIGGINSON.

M. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen : I have been among you Non-Resistants before, and know if you get a sight at even the ghost of a minster, or less than the ghost of a military man, you must have a shot at him. It runs in your blood, sir. What you say reminds me of a flash that will answer your flash, for it came out of the same Quincy gran-I remember, sir, on one occasion, that your brother Josiah, who is as ready to overwhelm an inno cent man with his wit as you are, presided at a political entertainment, occupying the same position that ou do here to-night. It was about the time when Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor were running neck and neck for the Presidency, and it was necessary to toast, ot only the President that was, but the man who was to be the future President, and it was some what difficult to know how to do it. But the Presilent of the evening was perfectly up to a delicate matter like that, and he gave for his toast- ' The next President-Since the two great parties of the land both deal in Generals, it is uscless to descend to particulars,' (Laughter.) So, I shall not descend to particulars on that subject to-night, rejoicing, for the ske of being here, in one reflection, at least, that if Thave a living in Worcester, I have not had a dying

You, sir, have spoken of Kansas, and honor me by giving me an opportunity of referring to that present lattle-ground of Freedom. The day I entered Kansis, there were no such tables as are spread here toaight. The time of open markets and well-filled wders was beginning to dawn once again; but in many a house, when I went into that unhappy territory, there was a very simple bill of fare. The people breakfasted on squash and green corn; they dined on green corn and squash; and for supper, they took them both. We smile at it, and they can, too, now it is ever; but if, in the festivals of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, they always spread the table with all the luxuries that Massachusetts can supply, but place beside each plate six grains of parched corn, in memory of the first banquet of those winter wanderers, we can place the grains of corn of Kansas, if not apon our plates, at least in our memories to-night.

I found a great deal in Kansas, sir. I found a

beautiful climate, a fertile soil, stone, coal, timber

enough to lay an underground railroad, and, in fact, all the necessaries of life. But I did not go out there eren to see an underground railroad, for I had seen above the ground. All my life I had been a citizen of a Republic where I had seen my fellow-citizens retreating, and retreating, and retreating, before the Slave Power, and I heard that away off, a thousand miles west, there was one town where men had made their stand, and said to Slavery, 'Thus far, but no farther.' I went the thousand miles to see it, and I sawit. I saw there the American Revolution, and every great Revolution of bygone days, in still living progress. I was tired of reading of Leonidas; I wanted to see him. I was tired of reading of Lafayette wanted to see him. I saw in Kansas the history of the past, clothed in living flesh before me. I saw in MARLES ROBINSON the Puritan soldier,-the Hampen of Cromwell's days; so simple, so modest, so modrate, so cheerful, so absolutely noble. (Applause.) I saw in Lane Napoleon's Marshals; so brilliant, so laring, so gifted with a heart to inspire enthusiasm; crupulous on minor points, egotistical, vain,-Frenchman all over! And if I wanted a genuine varior of the Revolution, where could I find him etter than in the old Vermonter, Capt. John Brown, the defender of Osawattomie, the defender of a little log fort, with twenty-seven men, against two hundred, ading away eighty-two of the two hundred killed end wounded, with only the loss of one man of his own (applause) ;- Old Captain Brown,' the Ethan Allen, the Israel Putnam of to-day, who has prayers very morning, and then sallies forth, with seven stalvart sons, wherever duty or danger calls; who swalbys a Missourian whole, and says grace after the

ment. (Laughter and applause.) I saw these mon of Kansas, for I went to see them. Was I so ignorant as to imagine that there alone the fight of liberty was being fought?—that there its picked soldiers would be found?—that Kansas was he great heroic soil, and that there was no heroism,

but I owe every thing to the cause.' (Applause.)

liament, Gladstone, the great Demarara slaveholder, cano, and now shakes it in the convulsions of the taunted the advocates of emancipation, that they had labored for forty years, and done absolutely nothing; the soil of Kansas and in the streets of Boston, when That night, the bill of emancipation was passed! (Cheers.) There are many who think, even now, that you have done nothing, after all your long years of conflict, except to make the cause more hopeless. I do not see it so. Yet where are we to look for the country of that fire in Kansar way him here. f the Congress which, in 1848, passed Gott's resolution abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, ment, giving the slaves in the Territories the right to vote on the question of admission? Are we to look for it even in politics? Many and Are we to look to the question of admission? Are we to look for it even in politics? Many and the property of the for it even in politics? Many who are here do so. Mr. QUINCY-I never heard that they did. (Laugh-Mr. President, I have been in politics a little too long for that hopefulness. You look at the decay and

Mr. Higginson continued—The Abolitionist says, eyond? It is so, at any rate. Four years ago, when hair of his head!' (Loud cheers.) tify itself with the South, it would lose every North-for ever. (Loud applause,) Nothing, nothing that ern State, first or last. 'But,' said he, 'what do we he can say at Washington will ever be more than the Northern State leave us, if it will; it will have to come back to us in the end.' And that is what they look for now. With the power and patronage of the Administration in their hands, with boundless Central America in their hopes, they have had it in their look Disunion in the face. And, thank God! tens of the come to the actual facts of our nation's existence, and look Disunion in the face. And, thank God! tens of tral America in their hopes, they have had it in their plans to lose the Northern States. What care they, demagogues of the North, who expected to go into power under the shadow of Fremont? You will see them stealing back to the Democratic party again, be-

The Republican organization in 1860! Why, HENar Wilson himself,—and surely, there can be no for social enjoyment. To-morrow may call us to sem,—Henry Wilson himself told me, a year ago seem years away. To-morrow may make this evening only the 'sound of revelry by night,' before Waterlast summer, in the streets of Boston, that if the Republican party failed in the Presidential election, it loo. May we be prepared for it! emed to him that it would fail for ever; 'for,' said he, 'when we remember what the Slave Power has grown up to be now, give it four years' more control of the government, and what can we hope to do

Mr. President, in the dark and troubled night that another secret, more recently, more daringly, to a (Hon. Francis W. Bird, of Walpole) has flown. nation yet more astonished,—told the secret of anti-slavery, and told it in one word—Disunion! (Enthu-THANIEL HALL of Dorchester,) a man who stood up siastic applause, long continued.) Mr. President, as God is in heaven, our destiny and our duty are to be und there. It is our only hope. I talk with my man has also left us. thinks there must have been some mistake about that all be glad to hear. I call upon WM. C. NELL. remark; he thinks it must have been his partner who said it, not him. They all have their partners! Their decision, their foresight, their purpose,—why, they are like that old Italian, who, when on his death-bed, was told that he must forgive his enemies, in order to be saved. At first he refused, but finally he wrought himself up to the resolution that shook his whole namely in the property of a large state of the saved. It was my happy privilege, sir, in the exercise of a ture, and said he, 'If I die, I forgive him; but if I get well, I will shoot him.' That is the resolution of politicians, even Republican politicians—politicians—such as Henra Wilson, whom Wendell Phillips has to-night dignified with an adjective to be guarded—when the said Henra Wilson, who when this Society began to live, move, and have its being.

Mr. President, we meet here to-night for one glance if they lull us into a dream that they are to be perbackward, and then to step forward. I remember reading somewhere, that one night in the British Par-

I do not see it so. Yet where are we to look for the quenching of that fire in Kansas may bring home signs of hope? I do not see them where most persons do. I do not see them in the progress of public opinion at the South. Ten years ago, there was one antiion at the South. Ten years ago, there was one anti-slavery newspaper in the South; there is one now. I asked Cassius Clay the reason of the slow progress of anti-slavery there, and he solved it in a sentence, if it must be any where. (Applause.) God forbid of anti-slavery there, and he solved it in a sentence.

Said he, 'The moment we convert any man in the that any one should invoke the thunder-stroke! but if we believe that it and it alone will purify the atslave States to Anti-Slavery, what is his first impulse?
To move out of the State. And so we never seem to make any progress.' I do not expect, Mr. President, I do not dream, of any progress in public opinion in the slave States for years to come, unless this rest. the slave States for years to come, unless this year should be crammed with insurrections. Are we to look for it in the courts? The Supreme Court has interest of the courts of the court has interest of the court of the court of the courts of the court of the courts of the court of the c just given a decision which is the consummation of its wickedness,—which scarcely future wickedness can make the consummation of its wickedness,—which scarcely future wickedness can be supported by the consummation of its construction. exceed,—a decree legalizing slavery, to all intents and purposes, in every free State at the North. I do not look for this progress in Congress, even. All the power of this Rambhican Heaville and the statute which protects freedom in practice, and denies it in principle? The Personal Liberty Bill in Massachusetts, noble as it is as a measure, what does it do for power of this Rambhican Heaville and the statute which protects freedom in practice, and denies it in principle? The Personal Liberty Bill in Massachusetts, noble as it is as a measure, what does it do for power of this Rambhican Heaville and the statute which protects freedom in practice, and denies it in principle? The Personal Liberty Bill. power of this Republican House of Representatives, the slave? It accumulates between him and his purpower of this Republican House of Representatives, what has it done, compared with the simple courage what has it done, compared with the simple courage A. Andrew can conjure up; but when, by force, or bribery, or cunning, the claimant has penetrated all these defences, Massachusetts stands back powerless

wafall of the Democratic party, you look at the Pass your fugitive slave through every jury from Republican party, and you think, if months have Essex to Berkshire; establish the master's title by a done so much, what will years do? Do you realize, deed so clear that even the wit of Andrew cannot that four years ago, the history of this Administration, find a flaw in it, and when all is said and done, what as we have seen it, with every result which has flowed then ?—the case is just the same as before. We profrom it, was mapped out, predicted, by the very Dem- tected the slave, not because he was not a slave, but eratic politicians who have managed Franklin Pierce's | because he was a MAN! (Enthusiastic applause.) But, Administration? Do you know that it has not taken powerless as we may be to save him, we have at least them by surprise, but was a part of their plans,-a the power for this: we will make the streets of Bosthing they had the sense to look forward to, and look ton bristle with her own bayonets, before you touch a

the election of Mr. Pierce had just become certain, Mr. President, that is what I call talking freedom a conversation took place among the leading Demo- in earnest. I am tired of hearing people talk freedom eratic managers in the nation, reported to me imme- in Congress. HENRY WILSON told me that he felt diately afterwards by an eminent witness, now in the himself in a tight place there. It was when Charles Senate of the United States, in which the most influential of these men predicted precisely the condition of world (for the world heard that speech) that 'he was public affairs which we have now; predicted that so a man before he was a Commissioner,' that he touched surely as any Democratic administration should idencare if we do? The South has the power in this na-tion. We identify ourselves with them. Let every want to be alive in this world, if we want to meet the

ause they will see that with the South is the true of this evening. I thank you for giving me your attention so long. We have come together for one mo-ment,—a rare moment in the life of an Abolitionist, ore careful observer of the prospects of Republicansome work so stern that the joys of this evening will

One throb of strength, one thrill of hope,
From joy to-night we borrow;
Then forward with the trumpet call,
To do or die to-morrow!' (Loud applause.)

THE PRESIDENT-It was the custom of the an is upon us, I see but one star of hope; and I thank cients, my friends, to take their augury from birds; the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, not alone that they and I had hoped that we should, this evening, hear first told the secret of slavery, twenty-five years ago, some notes from one of that order, which might en-to the astonished nation, but that they have told courage us in our progress; but I am afraid the Bird

Republican friends in vain to know whence comes this wondrous change which has altered their whole hori-

son since election. I talk with a man who said, be- a letter from our distinguished friend WM. W. Brown, fore election, 'If Buchanan is elected, I am with you but we have with us a gentleman who is untiring in henceforward—I am a Disunionist,' and I find he his labors in behalf of his race, from whom we shall

the one best word that has been uttered was that sim- | Mr. President, it is time for us to go home, yet a sen veterans, champions and orators. You know, as | be free. I fear, if Massachusetts were to be thus ex- | It is a plain, straight road, therefore. We have the

cured an audience, and is beginning to be regarded as tending Massachusetts over the whole country quite

Among the instrumentalities contributing to this But, Mr. Chairman, I will not detain the audience puraging aspect of the times, I have Mr. Garri- I did not want to stand here after the bold, the stirson's assurance and authority confirming my own ex- ring, the eloquent, the truly eloquent, words of our erience and observation, that the influence and co- friend, Mr. Higginson. I think myself he has struck

WM, LLOYD GARRISON, first promulgated the idea of sentiment with which THEODORE PARKER closed his mmediate emancipation. The anti-slavery women of letter to-night. I am sure I respond to that senti-America rallied under that banner, consecrating their ment- Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must! peril-the persevering and complicated taxation of to stand in the old Cradle of Liberty, if we shrink their mental, moral and industrial powers-upon the even from the baptism of blood, if such be the will of altar of the slave's redemption, active in season and out of season, always remembering those in bonds as ever a time when we might say, 'There is no remis-

In behalf of the millions of slaves now groaning in the Southern prison-house, and the half-free colored citizens of the North, I tender the anti-slavery Women the united homage of grateful hearts; a just fearful. I think we had better familiarize our minds tribute for those labors of love. Like the Hor chain of gold, one end rests upon the earth, and the may yet run with blood. I do not believe that ever other terminates in heaven.

when his army is about to retreat, always puts his best phorical Red Sea to which allusion was made by Theoldiers in the rear, in order to cover the retreat. As ODDEE PARKER; and though I know that war is a am afraid that this army will commence its retreat curse always, and probably always a crime too, yet I efore a great while, I am sure that they will not consent to go, unless their rear is covered by the veterans right of war, for I expect scenes of violence, just as I of the cause. I trust our two veteran friends, PARKER expect Etna will vomit the blazing bile from her sick-PILLSBURY, (applause,) and CHARLES C. BURLETON renewed applause,) will at least let us gaze upon the light of their countenances, and let us hear a few words from their lips. If Mr. PILLSBURY is in the Hall, we shall be glad to see him, for we consider him and accompanied with confusion and noise '-that even not only 'useful,' but 'ornamental.' (Applause.)

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

I do not quite like the conditions upon which I have been called up. I have long since struck the word 'retreat' out of my military vocabulary. Besides, I do not see the propriety of my being called to that which a British member of Parliament gave for The friends who have spoken before me have allud-

which allusion has been before made. It is very little
I can do or have done for the Anti-Slavery cause, but
I am sure, when I find myself standing here at
I believe we have come together here to-night, as

followed, almost in chronological order, down to the ciples effective in their practical application. year 1850, and with such unerring exactness, that I am sure, had he lived in the days of Isaiah and Jeremah, there would have been one more canonical book us as heretics and infidels, because, true to the lesson in the Old Testament for Dr. Adams to extract solemn that has been taught us, we have refused to keep withtexts from—'the burden of the word of the Lord, by the mouth of his servant, Garrison.' (Laughter and clean things are to be associated with us; because we

ple sentence out of the manly heart of OLIVER JOHN- little more I must say. We think, for the moment, all know even at the 'free North,' as this section of tended, it would be in a manner like what one neighwe see peace and dawning prosperity in Kansas, and the country is sometimes called, slavery was deemed bor of mine said of another neighbor,—I am sorry to to speak it can echo, - The cause owes me nothing, we have temporary quiet in Massachusetts. That a subject not fit to be talked about in circles misnamed say that President Pierce is my neighbor, for we are polite, nor even humane; but now, over the entire commanded to 'love our neighbor as ourselves,' in nation, South as well as North, in Church and State, order to secure salvation, and I greatly fear, if that is in highways and byways, as also in the social circle, the requisite, my damnation is sure. (Laughter.) But slavery is emphatically the thing thought of, and in the anec'ote is simply this. A neighbor of mine, a most instances the prolific theme of discussion.

Another fact, and one no less significant, is the ter, and while there, somebody asked him if Pierce mechanic, was down in the State of Maine last winchange wrought in public sentiment in its recognition wasn't a pretty fair sort of a man, after all that had of the manhood of that class with whom I stand iden-been said about him. 'Well,' said he, 'he is a clever ified by complexion and condition. Then the colored fellow enough when you take him there at home, but man was treated as though his very presence was a when you come to spread him out over the country, spell to conjure up the devil with.' Now, through he is most mighty thin.' (Laughter and applause.) the precept and example of this Society, he has se- I am greatly in doubt about the expediency of ex

> peration of Woman have been signally manifest. the key-note of our movement in the present crisis, ELIZABETH HEYRICK of England, coincidental with and that we may as well make up our minds to the xertions and sacrifices in times of persecution and (Loud cheers.) With him, I think we are unworthy sion of sins without the shedding of blood,' we have reached that time; and if even by seas of blood we can wash out our sins and stains, we may thank God for that baptism, and accept salvation even on terms so eric to the possibility, at least, that the streets of Boston vet a nation wandered so far from the true spirit of freedom, justice and humanity, as we have gone, and THE PRESIDENT-You know that a good General, then returned, without passing through that metathink we have gone beyond the time to question the ening stomach, in obedience to the same law of God which operates upon the human mind as well. And I think if we escape even with blood and battle-the battle where the 'garments shall be rolled in blood. then, considering how great a loss we have sustained, salvation will be cheap even at such a price as that. (Applause.)

I will waste none of the few remaining moments in this platform at all, on the occasion of the first celebration of the 'Ancient and Honorable Artillery' of interest in the cause, and if the privilege of having our movement. I was not a member of the corps at given many years' service to it, can give any man a claim to stand here, I may put in that c

a defect in his constitution-it was only the 'atro- ed to the fact of their not having been members of this cious crime of being a young man' that prevented my being enlisted in the ranks at its organization.

Some reminiscences have been introduced here this graphical, simply; for had I been a citizen of Boston evening, and while I have been listening very earnestly and pleasantly to the cloquent remarks which have been made, I have asked myself just where I transport myself there, you would not have had just was at the organization of this Society, and I find, on the Apostolic number. However, for my absence on looking back, that although I was not in Boston, I that occasion, I can console myself with the reflection, vas not very far from it, and I was engaged in the that of the twenty-five years that have passed since soap-boiling and chandlery business,—a very honora-ble and to some lucrative employment, although I have been spent by me in the service of the cause it there was not something prophetic in that calling, for in the 'scrubbing' in which I have since engaged, and, standing here in your presence, should even the article of soap has come into requisition; and I believe, so far as I was engaged in the sale of candles, benediction,—to bless you in basket and in store, in never a nation more needed light. (Laughter and your outgoing and your incoming, in your uprising applause.) My only regret is, that I have not been and your down sitting,-to bless you wheresoever you a more worthy candle-holder since.

I was led to think of these things, because I wanted to find the most honorable connection I could with the Anti-Slavery movement; for I certainly sympathize most fully with the remark of Mr. Johnson, to

this time of night, and that, too, after such eloquence we have been told by one and another, with only the as these walls have echoed to-night, that this Anti- purpose of a brief cessation of toil and strife, that may Slavery movement has done something for me. I de-sire immortality for this, if for no other reason, that toil and strife that lies before us. We have all been I may sing anthems of gratitude to that movement for what it has done for me; for I fear I never should has been teaching us that lesson. After all that has have attained salvation without it,—certainly, no salvation that was worth the cost.

There is another thing that comes home to me this this day of darkness, there are more than seven thouevening. Some allusion has been made to the predic-tions of our friend Mr. Garrison. On looking over the old records of this Society, I find that, in 1837, converts to our principles, and taking up the cross of the old records of this Society, I and that, in 1837, here in Boston, our prophet stood up,—without claiming any special inspiration, without boasting that he was a prophet, or the son of a prophet,—and prophesied the annexation of Texas, and the atrocities that

It was my happy privilege, sir, in the exercise of a by's curiosity, to be a looker-on through the base ment window of the Belknap street church that men and women of kanas, and are ennobled into heroes by the great knew the enhanced with a upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in an upon the Anti-Slavery platform, I should have stood in the new and women of knass, and well we may; but girls and boys go to knass, and are ennobled into heroes by the great fave they sustain. You can make a stousand sology for the single street, when this society began to live, move, and have its being.

In taking a retrospective glance at what has been accomplished since that dark hour to the present, by the great state of the great have been sifted for twenty-favy and make as many Abolitionists as could be before she will be quite worthy of the distinction which our friend Puritars referred to the forsaking of sin, which we apply to the sin of slatters, the mouth of his servant, Garrison.' (Laughter and by's curiosity, to be a looker-on through the base ment window of the Belknap street church that men and women of knass, and are ennobled into heroes by the great the will should have such as HENRY WILSON, whom WENDELL PRILITS so of immediate and unboy's curiosity, to be a looker-on through the end is not yet.

If was my happy privilege, sir, in the exercise of a boy's curiosity, to be a looker-on through the same than the said with the said here will be death things are to be associated with us; because we should then the said the said with an adjective to be somewhat removable veening, January 2d, just twenty-five years ago, when this servers and purified before she will be quite worthy of the distinction which our friend Puritar

world's conscience on our side, if we could only get at it. We have the church's conscience on our side, and by and by we shall reach it; and all the more certain are we that we have it, by reason of the flerce denunciations that are visited upon us because we are telling the church's truth in a tone which convinces it that it is not told for show, or sham, that it is not told for the sake of respectability, popularity, or prosperity in business. It is a plain road, and if we travel it, we peal, then, to the conscience of the world and the church, in the full confidence that at last they must and will answer to our appeal. I do not know wheth-If it is to end in blood, I suppose I may be permitted, when it comes, at least to accept between two alternaives-between the bloodshed of the enemies and the loodshed of the friends of the oppressed; to say, let the liberty of the slave be purchased rather by the blood of his advocates, than by that of his oppressors. Let every man act according to his own conscience in this behalf, while we all determine to go forward in the right, because it is right, still strong in the confidence, that by one method or another, victory must ome, success must be attained.

en new gtund a me wid a derud ; sei- ette god to elle e e

'In the war against oppression, In the battle on the wrong, When the armies of the Alien Seem unconquerably strong, And the Elect a moment waver Chilled by waning fortune's frost,
Mark the word!
Victory is but deferred;
Never lost.

All the martyrs of old ages
Have bequeathed that faith to this;
Lifting, through the flames, their beakers
Of imperishable bliss;
Rome and Smithfield and Geneva,
Smoking with hell's holocaust,
Shrick the word,
That our boyes though long deferred That our hopes, though long deferred, Are not lost.

The grim courage of our fathers
Fighting backward down the hill,
While their burning homes at Charlestown
Only fired their dauntless will, Speaks from all their lowly tombste
Worn by time and over-mossed,
The same word;
That a victory long deferred
Is not lost.

Freedom's martyr-souls in Kansas, Well who fought alone their fight, Till the land's inaugurate Traitor With her wronged arm crushed their might, From their blazing homes in Lawrenco Yet shall teach, at Slavery's cost, The old word,
That their hour is but deferred,
And not lost.'

All the accumulated wrongs of the bondman, all the stifled groans of his anguish, all the earnest hopes for deliverance, and prayers wrung out from almost despairing hearts, that go up from the gloom of the prison-house to that ear which is ever open to the cry of the afflicted and the oppressed, are poured together tobearing on this enterprise to its certain triumph. As there is a God in heaven, as there is yet a possibility of justice upon earth, as the Creator of this universe has not given it up to the Evil Spirit of perdition, to be his through all eternity, we are certain to triumph; and whether that triumph come amid the songs of reoicing, or amid the cries of anguish and the shrieks of agony; whether it come floating upon the sparkling current of prosperity, or whether it come through a red sea of blood, it shall come with a treasure of blesing more than ample to afford all the cost of its purchase, more than ample to fill us with rejoicing and thanksgiving that we have been chosen as the instruments, even in the smallest measure and the feeblest degree, to help on its triumph. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT then called upon Rev. Mr. FROTH-NGHAM, of Portland.

SPEECH OF REV. PREDERICK PROTHINGHAM.

Mr. President:

I left my home, this morning, with no intention,

ertainly, of making a speech here to-night. I came here rather because, feeling the great significance of the occasion, I desired to refresh my own soul with the sight of the fathers of this great movement. I felt how great and glorious is this Anti-Slavery struggle, and I wished to place myself in connection with those who have been its great movers, and therefore

I am not worthy to speak in this presence. I have not ventured to speak, heretofore, because I had not said a word before the public on the matter, and I did not know whether I should dare do so; but now, since, by God's blessing, strength has been given me to speak, I am prepared to come here and add my word of testimony, and adopt that noble strain of Mr. GARRISON:

'I am an Abolitionist, I glory in the name.' [Applause.]

There is but one thing for me to say at this late hour. It is a thing worth thinking of, and bearing away with us. It is this: that whatever else this Anti-Slavery movement has done, it has made us men and women. That is what we want more than any thing else. Not associations, not governments, not laws, but MEN and WOMEN! These, sir, the Anti-Slavery movement has given us; and these, I find, it will give us, wherever it goes. This is the reason, sir, why I rejoice to take my part in it, and be-come, so far as I may, a humble helper in aiding on the cause. [Applause.]

gretting the absence of our beloved friend Add BAL-Lau, whom I intended to call upon at an earlier period of the evening, to whose mild but strong words we should have been glad to listen. But as he has left the hall, we must submit to be deprived of that privlege and enjoyment.

There is but one other name on my list, and that is

an honored name throughout the world. I allude to the name of Channino. [Applause.] We have here a son of the illustrious William Ellesy Channino, who, I trust, will allow us to see and hear him; after which, the meeting will adjourn with a song by the Hutchinsons.

ope, and will use in, thence a and Tartaee homeward as change of profit to our reregularly ich is likely four reports ic Meetings, Foreign and eggard to the the greatest with the use fail to make be for want The Tribune tites, we urge orwarded in officially ad-to urge, in-defellow. We e care that the light of

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SPEECH OF WILLIAM P. CHANNING.

I feel, Mr. President, that the quarter centur, notch has been so well cut, that very little more remains to be said; and yet, I would add one word. We are not here to celebrate the passage of twentyfive years, but the passage of twenty-five years of ar era; and an era in civilization means this: it means that God has put into some man's or some woman's heart, impulses that shall move mankind. It is God's work, and not man's; and I wish to add that wor to what has been said here to-night. God has helped this work on from small beginnings to its present magnitude, and I look to Him for its success. I have couragement-I can feel none. I have watched for many years, with more interest than any other subject, the spread of sympathy-the contagion of higher thoughts than those to which men have been accustomed. We had an instance of this in 1848, when 'Fraternity' was added to 'Equality' in France. And I will just add this, as a solution the question of slavery. It does not seem to me impossible, if a thought of freedom should be communicated to those masses at the South held in bondage, and a very few outbreaks should take place,-I will not contemplate bloodshed, -that the whole value of alavery, as a pecuniary institution, would be at an end, and its whole political power would collapse. It is a feeble thing, and it requires but the slightest internal commotion to cause it to subside. I do not believe that Disunion is necessary. I believe it is in God's power to give life to this nation, and to save it. [Ap-

CLOSING REMARKS OF MR. GARRISON.

Our honored and revered friend, FRANCIS JACKsox, before leaving the Hall, handed me a sentimen which he modestly said if I thought well of, I might propose in his behalf. I will do so; and I am sure it will be heartily responded to by all :-

The American Anti-Slavery Society—Founded upon the principles of justice and truth, it aims directly to promote its one distinctive object,—the immediate and entire abolition of slavery. It neither fears nor favors any rengious sect or pointical party; it has no political offices or emoluments to get, and none to give. If its praise is in none of the churches or legislative halls, it is, we are happy to believe, in the hearts of the crushed and outraged bondmen of the South, whose claims to liberty it regards as paramount to Unions, Constitutions, Covenants, or Compromises, framed to oppress them. (Applause.)

I wish to read a printed card which I hold in my hand, by way of reminiscence :-

Fifth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Wednesday, January 25, 1837. [The public meetings, during the day, will be held in the SPA-CIOUS LOFT OVER THE STABLE OF THE MARLROROUGH HOTEL, and in the evening, in REPRESENTATIVES' HALL

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully inform the ladies that ample accommodations have been prepared for them. The loft is spacious, clean, well warmed, and will accommodate, with ease and

perfect safety, at least 1000 persons.

To AMOS DRESSER, a citizen of this State, who was 'Lynched' at Nashville, for the crime of being an Abolitonist, will be present, and during the meetings in the afternoon and evening, will give a histo-

That was at a time when we could get no place in which to hold a meeting in Boston, except a stable ! From a stable to Fancuil Hall-you see, the world moves! (Applause.)

Pardon me a moment more. On every occasi like this,-and these occasions are very rare,-we should not separate without remembering (next to our beloved and eloquent coadjutor, George Thompson,) one who did our cause great service, beyond all expression great, during her sojourn here from the old world. It was done in Massachusetts, and in the city of Bos--directly in the face of the mob of 1835. I allude to that gifted and heroic woman, HARRIET MAR-TINEAU, of England (applause)-who deliberately and intelligently offered up, on the altar of Humanity, all her literary fame in this country, to make herself one with those who were treated as outcasts, in order that freedom might be vindicated in its darkest hour; and who, although an invalid for many years, has worked in England as scarcely any other person there has worked, to impregnate the British mind with hatred against slavery, and to concentrate the influence of the wise and good for its abolition in America. Be our gratitude proffered to her afresh! (Renewed

Sir, we have been to-night, in apostolic language fools in glorying.' Here we are in the majority; here Anti-Slavery is in the ascendant. Now, we are to go out into the world, there to find scorn, con tumely, and opposition. There we are in a minority and we need all the faith in God and in the triumph of justice that we can exercise to enable us to endure to the end. . He that endureth to the end shall be saved. May God give us grace so to endure! To him be all the glory for whatever has been achieved!

On motion of Mr. Jourson, it was

Voted, That the Board of Managers of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society be requested, if they deem it expedient, to publish the proceedings of thi feetival in pamphlet form.

Another song was then sung by the Hutchinson and the company, a few minutes past midnight, sep-

The following additional Letters have been re ceived since the Festival :-

> LETTER FROM REV. MOSES THACHER PITCHER, Chenango Co., (N. Y.,) } Jan. 6, 1857.

Gentlemen :

Your invitation in behalf of the Managers of th Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to attend a 'Publie Festival in Faneuil Hall' on the evening of the 2d inst., reached me on the evening of New Year's day, Most sincerely do I thank you and the 'Managers' for your kind remembrance. To have been present on the occasion designated would have afforded me un feigned satisfaction; but the notice came too late for me to think of attending, even if I had not been pre wented by other imperative duties. Have the good ness to accept this reply as an assurance to all my antislavery friends in Massachusetts, that my absence from the celebration of the 'twenty-fifth anniversary of the original 'New England Anti-Slavery Society is not, by any means, because I have grown 'luke warm' in the great and good work to which they are still devoted; but from other providential circui

God bless the Anti-Slavery enterprise! It is in deed not second to 'the most beneficent and gloriou movement of the nineteenth century'; and of nothing am I more certain than that, as a branch of the gospel of Jesus Christ, its result is to be, the freedom of our country and the world from oppressi

stances beyond my power to control.

No event of former days, in which I had any age cy, is more vivid in my recollection, than the for mation of the 'New England Anti-Slavery Society. Although one quarter of a century has since elapsed and they begin to call me an 'old man,' I well re member the dark, rainy evening; the obscure part of Boston, to which we tramped through sloppy streets the despised 'African school-house,' in which we convened; the earnest and honest discussion of prir ciples to be adopted as our 'platform,' made up, no of rotten timbers and slabs, to answer as a tempor ry raft to convey a political party over the turbic waters of a Presidential canyas, but of materials a lasting as the lapse of time and the duration of ete nity; and the literal (not a baker's) dozen, induced on that eventful evening, to subscribe the Constitution Surely, the 'mustard-seed' was then too small to crushed, and too insignificant to be feared; but in th branches of its ' tree,' both ' clean and unclean birds, and even the foulest political Harpies, are now fain to lodge,' and even build their nests.

or principle therein set forth. Men and things change; human contrivance by which the one was robbe and we are encouraged to labor for their mutation of his rights for the benefit of the other was a crim

be almost as universal a determination that it shall they still strive to be agitated; and, thanks to God, who 'causeth the wrath of man to praise him.' the South are taking the lit is hard to figure to oneself a time when only a wrath of man to praise him, the South are taking the lead in the agitation. No publications were ever more right to the custody of his own body and soul, that incendiary, in the parlance of despots, or so directly it was the highest kind of robbery to wrest this from

onnected with the subject of your kind invitation, it of all seeds—that this is quite natural that a shade of sadness should come sprung and flourished. premium was once offered, is still on his shoulders, and may yet there remain, to witness still greater premium was once offered, is still on his shoulders, and may yet there remain, to witness still greater properties the remotest corners of the land. things during the next twenty-five years, than have transpired in the quarter of a century just terminated.

and believe me, as ever.

Yours, 'to break every yoke,' MOSES THACHER.

easrs. Lloyd Garrison, Committee.

(1) This Address was not delivered in the Essex Street Church, (as erroneously stated in our speech at the Festival,) but was written for publication at the request of the Board of Managers. It is extremely gratifying to hear from our early, unwavering, much esteemed, but long silent coadjutor.—Ed. Lib.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1857.

I this day received the invitation of the Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to the Festival of the 2d inst. It would not have been in my power to attend, had the invitation reached me in me; but I would have embraced the opportunity of expressing in a letter my admiration of the zeal and fidelity exhibited by the members of the Society in ment was abundant and elegant, and the speeches the cause of human freedom, and my own undiminished devotion to the same great and righteous cause; a cause in my opinion identified with the present and future happiness of millions, in the life that now is, and in that which is to come. I remain, dear sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, W. L. GARRISON, Esq. WILLIAM JAY.

From the National Anti-Slavery Star ANTI-SLAVERY IN FANEUIL HALL

Our readers will find, in another place, a sketch the Festival held in Boston, in Fancuil Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 2d, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the formation of the first Anti-Slavery Society gathered on the principles of Immediate Emancipation. We confess that at the first blush we doubted the fitness of a festive celebration of any event in the history of the Antiideas, and brought us to what now seems to us a more normal perception of the true relation of things. For who in this land lying in wickedness has a right to rejoice and be glad, if not those who have been Rust, owing to the excitement, had adjourned his For who in this land lying in wickedness has a right to rejoice and be glad, if not those who have been devoting the best years of their lives to its deliverance from its sins and their penalties, by preaching unto its inhabitants repentance, and pointing out to them the only way of escape? It is true than to the plough of a great reform, look back, leaving it in the furrow, tired of their work and content to being the furrow, tired of their work and content to be lives that they have done their possible, or that the

al opposition to slavery had died out, as it seemed, in the struggle which ended in the Missouri Compromise. Its existence was recognised, if not as a thing right in itself, at least as one for which the South was not responsible, and with which the North had nothing to do. Indeed, the fact of slavery seemed, for the last half of the decade succeeding the Missouri Compromise, to have passed away from the thoughts of men. If it ever recurred to their minds, it was repelled as a hateful idea on which it was of no use to dwell, and which should be passed by and kept out of one's own sight like the personal deformity or defect of a brother or a friend. The slave was utterly forgotten. If any compassion was felt for any of the parties concerned in the institution, it was for the master that all the sympathy was reserved. In those days, a master could lay his hands upon his slave in New York or Boston, and carry him back to bondage with as little molestation as in Louisville or Natchez. In the Summer months, the watering places and the country towns all over New England were tesselated with the black face of the slaves of Southern visitors, and no man dreamed there was any harm in the relation in which they stood the one to the other. Humane lawyers would volunteer to hunt up the slaves of their Southern friends who had given them the ellip, and no man regarded it except as a regular and proper effort.

In looking over my old papers, for other purposes,
I accidentally find the original draft of the Address (1)
which was published with the Constitution of the
Providence when it should see fit to make gradual
arrangements for its entire abolition. These plati-New England Anti-Slavery Society, and with the chirography of which I ought to be more familiar than any other individual. The mere preservation of such an instrument is, of itself, of no importance; but it as soon as the question was looked at from the standpoint of the slave, and the everlasting truth enuna a critical review, after the large of twenty flow. a critical review, after the lapse of twenty-five years, if and no occasion to swerve from a single sentiment of principle therein set forth. Men and things change; human contrivance by which the one was robbed and we are encouraged to labor for their mutation when they can be changed for the better. The truth and right never change; hence their potency and prevalence.

At the incipiency of your momentous enterprise, the whole North and South agreed that the subject of slavery should not be 'agitated.' Now, there seems to be almost as universal a determination that it shall 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day, and holding morning, afternoon and evening session

incendiary, in the parlance of despots, or so directly adapted to kindle up the fires of insurrection, as the published sentiments which slaveholders are now scattering, broadcast, over their own plantations. This, with many other events equally striking, is a token for good. Our country is now like the ocean, swelling and rocking, and roaring under the fury of the tempest; and no vessel, driven to leeward upon a reef, was ever more certain to be wrecked, than we may be sure that the days of slavery are numbered, and will shortly be finished.

Looking back upon the last quarter of a century, connected with the subject of your kind invitation, it upgrowth and outgrowth ha over my mind. I know that some—how many I do not know—of the eleven who united with me in first subscribing the Constitution of the New England Anti-hold of the soil. They knew, with the unerring in-hold of the soil. Slavery Society, have gone to the resting place of the dead. This affecting truth, as well as my own advancing years, reminds me that me that me that well as the creating that the creating truth as well as my own advancing years, reminds me that me that we had a live by it, cannot coexist with dead. This affecting truth, as well as my own advancing years, reminds me that my time is short, and the King's business requires haste.' But, it is a matter for devout thanksgiving, that among many of my the least of the presence of which the presence of the presence of which the presence of the presence of the presence of which the presence of the pres

In view of the mighty change which has come over the nation within the last quarter of a century, we think that the Abolitionists of Massachusett Accept, gentlemen, the renewed expression of my gratitude for your courtesy and kind remembrance, a sin against God and against man. The slaveholders attribute the altered complexion of these affairs at the North to the importunate persistency of Abolitionism, and the New England Anti-Slavery Society was the first shape which Abolitionism took unto it self, from which the whole movement, in all its mul titudinous forms, has sprung. It was a good thing to do, and it was a good thing well done. The place chosen was doubly fitting for the scene of that commemorative festivity—first, as the Old Cradle where Liberty was rocked by the men of Seventy-Five, and then as the one in which the degenerate sons of Thirty-Five strove to strangle her acceptable service to slavery. Who would have thought when Harrison Gray Otis and Peleg Sprague were making the roof resound with their cries of Peace! Peace! to wicked slavery, that in about twenty years it would look down on a cheerful com-pany of Abolitionists, met to celebrate their own exulting life, and the defeat and downfall of that domestic phalanx of their enemies, because they would give them no peace? The floor of Fancuil Hall was entirely covered with tables which were entirely filled. In point of numbers, it would have been reckoned a success had it been a Festival of any of mingled seriousness and gayety, were of We have never attended an piest description. piest description. We have never attended an oc-casion of the kind that was so entirely and complete-ly successful. There was literally no tediousness bestowed upon the audience, which remained patient and eager for more until past midnight. What po-litical party can say as much after four or five hours of speech-making? It was good to be there, and it will be good to remember for a lifetime.

THE LATE PROJECTED NEGRO INSUR RECTION-SIX NEGROES HUNG.

The Canton (Ky.) Dispatch publishes the follow ing extract of a letter, giving an account of the late projected negro insurrection in that State :—

PEMBROKE, December 13, 1856. Last Wednesday week, about 12 o'clock, the news ame here that the negroes at the furnaces at Stewart county had rebelled, and that they had crossed the Cumberland river, and would attack Lafayette that night, and with this came other rumors from Dover. Slavery Movement, at its present stage. When we considered, as men engaged in such a work as ours I fixed up immediately, and went to Lafayette that considered, as men engaged in such a work as ours should chiefly consider, how much yet remains to do, and regarded the state of the country and the immediately, and went to Latayette that night, getting there about half an hour in the night. The report I found to be false, but the town was in a state of perfect excitement upon the negro question. The citizens had called together their most considered, as men engaged in such as ours. ged the current of our engaged in the examination of the negroes. I was

the plough of a great reform, look back, leaving it in the furrow, tired of their work and content to be lieve that they have done their possible, or that the work is impossible to be done. But the Lord of the Harvest will never condemn his laborers for resting from their toil for a moment, to look back for the purpose of deriving fresh strength and new hope from the prospect of what progress they have made towards the conquest of that barren soil, that they may thus address themselves with renewed zeal to their task of making it to blossom as the rose.

It is difficult for one whose memory does not run back to the date of the birth of the New England Anti-Slavery Society to comprehend the state of public feeling as to slavery prevailing at that time, so as to understand the magnitude of the change which has since reversed or modified it. The old traditional opposition to slavery had died out, as it seemed, in the struggle which ended in the Missouri Comprosise. Its existence was recognised, if not as a

stood the one to the other. Humane lawyers would volunteer to hunt up the slaves of their Southern friends who had given them the slip, and no man regarded it except as a regular and proper effort of business or of friendship. The infamy which would be burnt into the memories of the Ingrahams, Kanes, Mortons, Curtises and Lorings, had not yet loomed upon the dim horizon of possibilities.

It was in a day like this, when darkness covered the land and thick darkness the people, that the morning star of a great principle dimly heralded the coming of the perfect day of liberty. The idea was a new one, and, like all new ideas, the prevalence of which it is instinctively perceived will produce great social changes, it was despised and rejected of men. That slavery was an uncomfortable affair, that the masters were very much to be pitied, was generally allowed. It was even agreed upon by general consent, South as well as North, that it was a 'Great Moral Evil.' But, then, what were the masters to do? They had the wolf by the ears, and they could neither hold him nor let him go. They were not to blame for the relations in which they found them same of Clarksville and other places. ours.

We are at work here to-day. We have one negr

The Liberator.

WO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

BOSTON, JANUARY 16, 1857.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Mas ACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in BOSTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 29th and

The result of the late Presidential struggle, though indicative of a growing unity of sentiment and purpose, in all the Free States, to resist the further extension of slavery, shows that a mighty work yet remains to be accomplished to divorce the North from all complicity with slavery at the South, in a religious, political, and governmental sense. Surely, at a time when the slave oligarchy were never more active in carrying their nefarious designs into execution .- having the army and navy, the treasury, and all the de partments of the national government at their control, with a strong majority in both houses of Congress on their side,-it is not for the friends of freedom to take their repose because so many cheering victories for Schools' has induced him to prepare the present have been won since the great struggle commenced, but rather a time to be more determined and self-sac rificing, forgetting the things that are behind, and at exhibitions in our higher seminaries. pressing onward to the goal of UNIVERSAL EMANCIPArion, that ours may indeed be ' the land of the free and the home of the brave,' and no longer cursed and disgraced by the most hideous form of despotism now existing on earth.

A large and general attendance of the friends the Anti-Slavery cause is urgently invited. On behalf of the Board of Managers,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By Paul Crayton, Author of 'Father Brighthopes,' 'Martin Merrivale,' &c. &c. Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1857. We have already noticed this work in commer

latory terms, upon the strength of a somewhat curso-

ful and thorough perusal, we desire to call the attention

ry examination of it, but having since given it a care-

to it of all whose sympathies are roused in behalf of the ern soil. The motto placed on its title-page is most time has yet given birth. [Read the speech of Wexfemale slave, named Camille by the father, who was a heart are on the right side in the great struggle to the North in the disguise of an old woman, and first to suppress his humane feelings for a race that is proves to her a true friend to the last, and whose character, and that of his wife and children, and the old grandmother, is drawn to the life, with all their Yan- THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE; its History, Mode of kee peculiarities. Some time elapses before her real character, as a fugitive, is made known, as she was supposed to be an unfortunate white girl, whose car was indeed mysterious, but not by any possibility hav ing any thing to do with a state of slavery. How she was discovered-hunted-captured-and, finally, rescued, and what sufferings and sorrows she had to en counter even on New England soil, the reader must learn from a perusal of the work itself-a work of thril-

have marked for insertion, will be given hereafter.

taste, wealth, and philanthropic character, in one of to an extent equal to that of Indian corn, say, 25,000, our cities in this State. Its selections, both in prose ond poetry, (upwards of two hundred,) evince exhave been culled from such writers as Milton, Addi- at least \$500,000,000, besides the profit derived from son, Pope, Goldsmith, Blair, Cowper, Burns, Bar- the animals in milk, flesh, labor, and wool.' Farbauld, Hemans, Eliza Cook, Wordsworth, Chalmers, mers-men of enterprise-lovers of cheap sugar-Sydney Smith, Jonathan Dymond, Heber, Bowring, procure this pamphlet, and behold a vast field of Nicoll. Howitt, Channing, Whittier, Bryant, Longfel- hopeful and remunerative labor opened before you low, and a multitude of others. The design of the work, however, is not so much with reference to its literary merits as to its reformatory character, especially touching the Anti-Slavery and Peace movements which are excluded from every Class-Reader now used generally in the schools. The author frankly says in

The chief peculiarity of this book, and perhaps it best feature, is the stand it takes for Anti-Slaver best feature, is the stand it takes for Anti-Slavery principles, having the honor to be in this nineteenth century the only Class-Reader published in free New England which admits a single page on this forbidden subject—the only school-book from which every line referring to the troublesome question has not been carefully erased within the last few years, for the alllative meetings, holding of elections, &c., statistics of Banking reason that the most careful reference to the principles of freedom has been found to injure their sale and limit their circulation in our public schools; and to meet this delicate taste, all such offending matter has been sifted out. We are assured this characteristic of our selection may ruin the Independent Reader; but we venture to throw it upon the when freedom of thought and of spoech will be granted to the citizens of this great Republic, and when our children may safely be permitted and taught to breathe a prayer for the emancipation of the slave.

On looking at the pieces, referring to the slavery question, we find they do not exceed eleven in num

ber, all of which are exceedingly brief, nearly all in an anecdotal form, and not one with reference to the present anti-slavery struggle; so that morbid indeed mu be the mind, and incurably pro-slavery, that can take any exception to the work on this account. They are just such pieces as used to be in all the reading-books in the days of our boyhood, and which have been gradually excluded from them all by the growing servility of the North to the impious exactions of the Slave Power. So great, however, has been the change wrought in Northern sentiment and feeling, on this subject, within the last few years, through the indefatigable labors of the Abolitionists, that the compiler of this work might have safely made it much nore distinctively anti-slavery than it really is, eve with reference to its sale and adoption. As it is we hail its publication, trusting that the day is not far distant when 'strong meat' may be substituted fo 'milk,' and the cause of the enslaved espoused with out pecuniary risk, or the necessity of any apology or explanation

PARLOR DRAMAS: or. Dramatic Scenes, for Hom Amusement. By William B. Fowle, Author o 'The Hundred Dialogues,' &c. &c. Boston: Pub lished by Morris Cotton. 1857.

Mr. Fowle says, that the success which attended the publication of his 'Hundred Original Dialogues work, in which are pieces of greater length and variety of representation, to be used at family parties, o fifteen pieces in all :- 1. Woman's Rights. 2. Country Cousins. 3. The Will. 4. The Fugitive Slave. 5. The Pedant. 6. Love at Sight. 7. William Tell. 8. The Counterplot. 9. The Well of St. Keyne 10. The Oddity. 11. The Tables Turned. 12. The Double Ghost. 13. The Tea Party. 14. The Tear. 15. The Jesuit in America. As a whole, the work is very entertaining, and well adapted to promote do mestic amusement of an innocent and instructive character; but the piece on 'Woman's Rights' is such a fly in this pot of ointment as to tempt us to throw the whole away with disgust. If it was de signed as a representation of the Woman's Rights movement-its claims, purposes, tendencies and results-it is a very silly caricature, for which there is no excuse. If the author had no such design, we cannot discern what was his object, as the piece is as destitute of wit as it is of sense. We hope to see it excluded from another edition of the work, should such an edition be published; because its effect must be, in the present prejudiced state of public sentiment, to excite and perpetuate a senseless opposition to one fettered slave on the Southern plantation, and of the fugitive hunted like a wild beast here on our Northments for the elevation of the human race, to which significant of its import—'A certain woman went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves'—

The pieces entitled 'The Fugitive Slave,' and 'The the heroine, in this instance, being a young, beautiful Tables Turned,' show that Mr. Fowle's head and French merchant at New Orleans,-her mother also procure freedom for the enslaved in our land; and being very beautiful, with scarcely any trace of Afri- that he has allowed no mercenary motive, in relation can blood in her veins. Camillo makes her escape to to the circulation of his 'Parlor Dramas' at the South, obtains shelter and succor in the old, weather-worn 'peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot.' For farm-house of Abimelech Jackwood, in Vermont, who this, he deserves high commendation and liberal pa-

> Culture, Manufacture of the Sugar, &c. With reports of its success in different portions of the United States, and letters from distinguished men. Written and compiled by James F. C. Hyde, of Walnut Grove Nursery, Newton Centre, Mass. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1857.

Though the length of the title might seem to inus work, it represents only a neat pamphlet of 106 pages, very carefully prepared, and ling interest and great descriptive power, and not only embodying all the information that could be obtained possible, but probable, in every scene described and on the subject. The object of it is to supply the pubevery statement made, for it has been transcended in lic with accurate knowledge concerning this new and experience by many a fugitive from the South, and so valuable plant, the Chinese Sugar-Cane. It was atis not open to the charge of exaggeration in any par- tended with some difficulties, owing to the fact of the We wish it could find a place in every fami- recent introduction of the plant, and, consequently, ly at the North, that the great revolution in public the short time there has been to try experiments with sentiment, which is all too slowly going on, might be it. Now that the price of sugar has doubled within hastened to the eternal overthrow of the system of the last three or four years, making that necessity of slavery, or, at least, the divorce of the North from all every household a very dear one as to cost,-and parcomplicity with the Southern men-stealers. The ter- ticularly in view of the outrageous monopoly which rible scenes so vividly described in its pages are liable is enjoyed by the sugar-planters at the South, by which to take place at any time in the miscalled 'free a tax of millions of dollars is unjustly wrung out of all in consequence of the agreement in that the people of the North, who are the great consumcovenant with death,' the United States Constitution, ers of sugar in our land, -it becomes a matter of to the pursuit and capture of the fugitive slave over personal and universal concern to see if there be not our hills and through our valleys, in every town and some other mode of obtaining an article so indispenvillage, in the crowded city and in the solitary wilder- sable, and at a much more reasonable rate. The facts ture. In this case, Camille was not set free by North- ments made with it in different parts of the country, ern courage, or generosity, or adroitness; nothing contained in this pamphlet, are of a most interesting saved her from being sent back to the hell of horrors and encouraging nature, and cannot fail to stimulate from which she had fled but the ransom paid to her to further experiments. Mr. Hyde has succeeded in owner, by one to whom she had given herself in manufacturing from it molasses equal to the best wedlock; and who is the hero of the story, if 'Neigh-syrup, of a light brown color and an excellent flavor. bor Jackwood' may not fairly claim to be such. An He says that the seed which it yields so profusely application' should have been made, at the close of possesses all the rich qualities of rice or other grain, the volume, to the consciences of the people of the to feed out to cattle, swine or fowls; so that it would North, in thus allowing their soil to be made slave seem to be almost worth growing for that alone, as nunting-ground; but, perhaps, the author thought it yields from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. the story itself would be the sternest rebuke that could He recommends its trial as a green crop for soiling, be given, and needed no 'improvement.' This will or for curing, for winter food for cattle; as he thinks be so in some cases; but the deliverance of the fugi- it will prove far superior to any and all crops that tive may serve to quiet the minds of readers general- are now grown for that purpose. Horses, cows and ly, in that direction, and, therefore, a direct call to swine eat the stalks with the greatest avidity, even have that part of the covenant annulled would have like shelled corn. It seems to adapt itself to all the vicissitudes of our varied climate and soil, and with a Some extracts from this remarkable work, which we facility unsurpassed by corn or wheat. The stalks, when nearly mature, are filled with a rich saccharine juice, which may be converted into sugar, syrup, al-INDEPENDENT CLASS-READER. Gleanings from Di- cohol, or beer, or may be used for dyeing wool or silk vers Fields. A First and Second Class Book, a permanent red or pink. D. J. Brown, Esq., of the intended for Public or Private Schools and Acade- Patent Office, Washington, D. C., who introduced it mies. Boston: James Robinson & Co., 119 Wash- into this country, says in his late report—' Without wishing to present the subject in an extravagant light. We are greatly rejoiced to see a work of this it may be stated that this crop is susceptible of being character-compiled, we understand, by a lady of cultivated within the territory of the United States cellent literary discrimination, moral elevation of sen- the yearly amount produced would be 50,000,000 timent, and an all-pervading spirit of humanity. They tons, which, to keep within bounds, would be worth

> THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, for 1857, besides the usual astronomical calculations and calendars, contains a large amount of valuable information respecting Kansas, Nicaragua, the condition of Europe, the Ordinance of 1784, &c., together with the several Party Platforms, the Election Returns from all the States in the Union, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, an account of the remarkable contest for Speaker of the 34th Congress, a list of members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, classified and duration of office, a list of States, Capitals, Governors, (with their salaries,) times of Legis lative meetings, holding of elections, &c., statistics of

Read the admirable extract from Rev. A. BAT TLE's discourse, at Bangor, on our last page.

ABOLITIONISTS AND THE CHURCH If the salt have lost its suver, when A correspondent of last week's Christian Watchm, A correspondent of the time is ever coming whe anti-slavery agents will cease their constant has ing against the Church. We assure him that the will discontinue that unpleasant labor with the great est alacrity as soon as the Church becomes suffic Christianized to quit her present pro-slavery posit It is true that the Church is very unpromi requiring hard labor, incessant watchful endurance on the part of him who labors for its version. It is hard and stony ground, aboun thorns, and seeming to have little deepness of

The confirmed churchling is a harder subject for preacher of righteousness than even the config worldling. His vices are of a kind more staring an indurating to the conscience than those even of the thoughtless, self-indulgent trifler. When you here once aroused the latter to serious reflection, he may be further guided towards the true practical us such reflection, a turning away from wrong and to

wards right; but the same effort with a hardene church-member is apt to do nothing more than moving again in the old grooves of cant and formal ism. As soon as he has begun to coafes him (through the nose) 'a miserable sinner,' the chang of moving him to any practically useful purpose is cone for that time. It is gone for that time. But constant dry

wears away stones, even church stones, and we pr pose to persevere in the labor. Our Baptist friend may as well reconcile himself to the idea of hear these calls to the Church to repent, until she does n pent; and furthermore, until she is converted; yet again, until she brings forth fraits meet for repentance. If he wishes this painful process sho ened, let him use his influence to move the Baptia church to begin to do, if not her duty, at least comething towards her duty in the great Chris work of breaking every yoke and letting the opport go free. If he shrinks, as a churchling may natural ly be expected to do, from preaching the whole and calling for immediate abandon him try the work of removing obstacles, and preparis the way of the Lord in that desert region. For in stance: it is not to be expected that Baron Stow's church in Rowe street should interest themselve much about black slaves, while they cherish the principle of 'caste' so strongly as to forbid even black freemen to buy pews in their meeting-house. Let him urge them to remove this stumbling-block, and at least take their church out of the Buddhist communion, whether they can bring it into the Christian communion or not. Let him speak to the deacons or to some of the most pious brethren, if he deems them more accessible to truth than others. Let him go to one of their conference meetings, and make this subject first 'a matter of prayer,' and then 'a matter of exhortation.' Let him call upon the Rev. Baron Stow himself, and urge him to preach upon this subject at his next 'preparatory lecture'; lay before him, if nec essary, the evidence that the colored people have souls to be saved; and suggest to him the advantage (if he really wishes to call sinners to repentance) of expunging from his pew-deeds that clause which restricts the ownership of pews to 'respectable white persons,' and even of not shrinking from the extreme radicalism of saying, 'Whosoever will, let him come and hear the gospel preached in Rowe street church.' But, to return to our Baptist friend's complaint

about abolition lecturers, it is somewhat u to require them to stop hammering at the Church just as they have begun to make an impression upon it. It is not the wont of faithful prefrom their labors just when they see the first evidence of conviction of sin in their hearers. And just this state is now beginning to manifest itself in the Church and its representatives. They are irresistibly con pelled to some change of position. They more as slowly and as slightly as possible, but move they must, unless they would see the community, whom they wish to lead, and to have the credit of leading, push forward and leave them in the rear. With all sorts of evasion, tergiversation and equivocation, and with frequent recantations and self-contradictions to pr serve the reputation of the Church, (its character is to them a matter of secondary consequence,) they are yet compelled to admit that the Church has been and now is in the wrong with regard to slavery, and that she must bestir herself to overtake the much-abused world, to whom she has been pretending to be a leader, a guide, and a light.

The evidence of this is abundant in books and religious newspapers (so called.) ALBERT BARNES, in his book, lately published, called 'THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY, declares

· If it be a fact that slaveholders desire from church words of apology—if they wish the counter nance of ministers of religion to sustain them—if the prefer not to investigate the Bible for themselves, from the apprehension that they would not find its spirit a favorable to slavery as they would desire, and would therefore prefer to rely on professed expositors of the Bible rather than on their own judgment.—and if the would wish for a class of newspapers [the con would wish for a class of newspapers. Feeling the shows that he means religious newspapers to defend their institutions, and to brand all efforts to abolish slavery as functicism, and to suppress all discussion of the subject in ecclesiastical bodies,—it does not appear how they could adjust matters more to their own sisisfaction than by the present arrangement. 'pp. 31-2.

In relation to the higher position of 'the world' on this subject, Mr. Barnes admits-

· There is a deep and growing con minds of the mass of mankind, that slavery riolate great laws of our nature. * * * There is nothing a which the sentiments of men outside of the church an which the sentiments of men outside of the church are coming to be more harmonious than in regard to the essential evil of slavery; there is nothing to which the course of things in the world, UNDER THE PRONTI than to the conviction that slavery is ese and wrong. pp. 33-4.

Again Mr. Barnes says, pp. 154-6,

'That the subject [of abolition] will be discussed and agitated in the churches, I think to be clear, for

and agriated in the churches, these reasons:—

*1. The spirit of the age is against slavery. The sport of sagainst it.

*2. There are men in all the churches who will not always be silent on the aubject. *2 * Nothing can be more certain than that the power of public sentences will be so great as to constrain these bodies to admit this as a proper subject of discussion in their conscier.

One other thing should be done. The churchs should detach themselves from all connection with slavery. • • • In necordance with existing law in the churches, or by such modifications of these lass as the age requires, it may be done in each denomination in such a way that there shall be no violence, and that no man's rights shall be invaded. Again he says, pp. 164-8:-

And yet again, p. 168, he says, The spirit of the age demands it; the religion which is professed in this land will ultimately seems which is professed in this land will ultimately se it; the spirit of our civil institutions will make this tain in the church; the one and progress of liberty an the nations WILL COMPEL THE CHURCHES, if they save the world from infidelity, to detach thems altogether from slavery.

One good turn deserves another. If the world compels the church to quit its infamous and ruinous p slavery position, the least the church can do, in conmon gratitude, is to save the world from infidelity

of it knows how.

Dr. Albert Barnes makes the above adm compelled, as he says the Church is, by the 'spirit o the age.' To be sure, he contradicts himself, makes statements opposite to these, in a dozen places and shows himself, throughout the book, as unscripulous in defending his Church as any lawyer ever va in defending his client. But it must be admitted the his case is a hard one. It must be humiliating inde for a representative of that which calls itself the sa of the earth and the light of the world, to co itself more corrupt than that earth, and darker than human in the t withdr individ all eco in the nations ity of This h sole as Ameri ernme ments and pe deep, can ex

menta soul o out th divid mind and 1 of pe tion.

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receding from the popular liberty of the Dec-

of Independence ever since 1776; and in the

then, the question of slavery has been in the

locution office' of our ecclesiastical bodies.

spite of these facts, this writer tries to make it

pro-slavery ministers in that region, that anti-

ted with the spread of infidelity. The corres-

ats of the Independent are ready enough to fol-

the lead of its editors in this species of calumny,

ati-slavery men and women ! if, as its own mem-

as admit, the Church has become so corrupt as to

liss justice, righteousness, humanity and religion,

so far as it is impelled by 'the spirit of the age,'

tour care to labor more assiduously than ever to

ghten the masses of the people, and thus moving rm that moves the Church, to diminish more and m, every year, the aid which that powerful institu-

NOWNFALL OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

I am here at the station, awaiting a train to take

on my way. I will improve the time to say a

dabout two Conventions I have recently attended

te in Angola, Indiana, the other in Adrian, Mich-

At both of these Conventions, the following

tions touching the dissolution of the American

nina, and the formation of a Northern, non-slave-

ling Confederacy, were presented, and thoroughly

Resolved, That the American Union has, as might

been expected from its very nature, proved a

and total failure, having from its inception to the

ent day defended, sustained and propagated sla-

ry, and been the deadliest foe of liberty; and has

Resolved, That as the present American govern-

ment has not only failed to 'establish justice and to

eure the blessings of liberty,' but has been a great

and positive curse and calamity to the American peo-

ale and the human race, it is the right and the duty of

he people at once to alter, or for ever to abolish, that

Resolved, That the people of the non-slave States

ove it to themselves, to their posterity, and to justice

mi humanity, to call town, county and State Con

rentions to consider the expediency and duty of form-

ing a Northern Republic, on the principle of ' No

The above resolutions, in substance, have been pre-

which I have attended the past five years. They con-

his the only vital issue which the non-slave States

on make in regard to the present Union. To liber-

justice and humanity, this Union has been evil.

and only evil .- a curse, without one redeeming act.

has been a blessing only to slavery. . The preser-

ration, propagation and perpetuation of slavery, says John Quincy Adams, 'is made the vital and animat-

is spirit of the National Government. It is infected

with the gangrene of slavery, which no waters can

ever wash away.' Those parents can have no true, intelligent regard for the moral and social develop-

nest and happiness of their offspring, who shall

willing to leave them as their legacy the present

Manning Union A Northern non-slaveholding

Republic is the political hope for liberty. Slavery

m never be reached, except for its 'preservation,

magation and perpetuation,' by the present nation-

ast pertinent to the hour, and the men and women

who live in it. At once it would open the way for a

all discussion of the true nature and ends of govern-

mental organizations. Are human governments of

and or of man? The natural right of each and eve-

person to tell each and every other what they shall

diffe at the will and discretion of each and every

aman being? Is any soul bound by any authority

the universe outside of itself? Can a State with-

raw from the Union? Has the minority a right to

withdraw from all governmental compacts? Has an

advidual a right to withdraw, at his pleasure, from

ecclesiastical and governmental combinations?

ach questions must come up for general discussion

is the impending revolution that must result from the

The authority of the individual soul es. the author-

ly of ecclesiastical and governmental organizations.

his has been the real conflict in all ages. It is the

ale and single issue that now agitates Europe and

America. Whose authority is final-that of the gov-

rument, or that of the individual? Are the enactheats and decrees of Church and State, of priests

and politicians, of higher authority than the convic-

tions of the individual soul? This has been the one

No government, no religion, no theology, no God,

an exist, that does not practically recognize and rev-

mence this fundamental law of human existence-

the supremacy of man over his incidents! Govern-

nents, unions, organizations, books, creeds, and all

astitutions, for man, not man for institutions! The

sul of each human being before and above all com-

nations and organizations! Down with all reli-

cions, governments and gods that cannot exist with-

at the sacrifice of man ! Instead of merging the in-

kridual in the organization, all organizations should

merged in each individual soul. Let the public

aind once become alive to the formation of a new

and non-slaveholding Republic, and this only basis

of peace and order, the supremacy of man over his in-

abet, would receive a great share of public atten-

bur and the men are come to discuss the expediency

and duty of a Northern, non-slaveholding Republic.

the above-named Conventions :-

The following resolutions were also discussed at

atrage upon every principle of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the non-

are States to protect all persons living on their respecifive territories from all arrests and trials on such a unnatural and inhuman issue, inasmuch as it is

he very madness of folly and the climax of injustice

is declare that all men are created free, and with an

iren earnest, conflict of all ages and nations.

ational attempt to reconcile liberty and slavery.

and and discussed at most of the Conventions

and ruin of the American people.

tended to the moral and social degradation

Toleno, Dec. 20, 1856.

C. K. W.

can affords to slavery.

men ought not to secede from the pro-slavery es, and that the spread of anti-slavery is nearly

RY 16.

useful purpose is constant dropping tones, and we pro-dur Baptist friend he iden of hearing t, until she don reis converted; and th fruits meet for nful process shortmove the Baptist move the Baptist her duty, at least he great Christian tting the oppressed hiling may naturalg the whole truth, ment of all ain, let cles, and preparing t region. For in that Baron Stow's nterest themselves y cherish the prinforbid even black ceting-house. Let abling-block, and at he Buddhist cominto the Christian to the deacons, or

s. Let him go to then 'a matter of e Rev. Baron Stow pon this subject at before him, if necd people have souls e advantage (if he ntance) of expungwhich restricts the hite persons,' and come radicalism of reh.'
friend's complaint what unreasonable ing at the Church preachers to cease the first evidence s. And just this self in the Church

, if he deems them

irresistibly comit move they must, mity, whom they of leading, push With all sorts vocation, and with tradictions to pre-(its character is to quence,) they are Church has been to slavery, and that the much-abused ling to be a leader, in books and re-

BERT BARNES, in THE CHURCH AND s desire from the seish the counte-ain them—if they r themselves, from ot find its spirit as desire, and would expositors of the

expositors of the

the connection

papers] to defend efforts to abolish all discussion of it does not appear to their own sat-ement,' pp. 31-2. of 'the world' on conviction in the 4 slavery violates tere is nothing on of the church are in regard to the hing to which the TRE PRONUTINES ling, in all lands, a essentially evil

will be discussed ak to be clear, for st slavery. The

. The churches connection with existing laws in ns of these laws each denomina-eno violence, and

ultimately secure will make this car-of liberty among HES, if they will letach themselves the world com-

nd ruinous precan do, in com-

pove admissions. by the spirit of ts himself, and a dozen places, ook, as unscruplawyer ever was be admitted that miliating indeed itself the salt orld,' to confess and darker than

hes who will not Nothing can public sentiment bodies to admit in their coun-

it; the religion

malienable right to liberty, and then to seize and try, at allow them to be seized and tried, on the issue, Are they born free men or chattels? Resolved, That we will use our efforts to procure the passage of such laws, by the non-slave States, as shall be necessary to protect all who live under their prisdiction from all arrests and trials, before any tribanal, on an issue so inhuman and atrocious, so intaking to God, and so degrading to man. Eleven of the Northern States are now in the

dar admissions are made, mingled with similar hands of the Republicans. These men, who boast LETTER FROM MISS C. F. PUTNAM. milar admissions a *Letter from Western Re-comousness, in a *Letter from Western Re-O., 'in last week's Independent. It admits that that they are the only efficient practical political Anti-Slavery party, can now show their faith by their DEAR MR. GARRISON: works. The struggle on the national arena is ended for four years, and, by their consent, slavery is to hearthstones that have always given glad welcome to sters there are (in relation to anti-slavery) churches, and the churches behind the It admits that the Church, like the State, rule the nation and extend its power wherever it Abolitionists. shall deem best. During the coming four years, the Republicans could, if they would, put each of these States in a position to defend all who live under their jurisdiction—to place them beyond the reach of the ags been behind the community on this sub-Nay, it says - On the Reserve, there is not a that does not now stand, on the subject of r, where some of its members, who are now ters, stood ten years ago. Either the Church rong now, or the 'comeouter' was right then,'
a the letter says—'In politics, our government

England, and of Michigan and Wisconsin, would, at fugitives. On entering the house, I was struck with this moment, rejoice to see their respective States the air of contentment within, and the cheerful dethe same deviation is visible ever since 1818. placed in a position of open defiance to the General Government in regard to the arrest and trial of fugitive slaves. Few individuals of those States dare to roasted chickens, and other dishes suitable for the octhrow obstacles in the way of the fugitive—to refuse casion. The father seemed of the hopeful, good-him aid in his efforts to be free, or to assist in arrest-feeling African temperament, while the mother, a r that the churches ought still to follow the lead ing him. If the Republicans do not use their power quiet, sensitive woman, has suffered untold apprehento rescue the States from the crime and guilt of being accessories to kidnapping, they will merit the scorn and execration of every friend of humanity. They ean reach slavery through State action, but nover rable horrors of slavery. Once their alarm rose to

their victory will be their certain overthrow. If they of their old neighborhood, they came back, bring in Kansas as a slave State, the entire North they now live in a snug little house built with their will disown the party, as they have the Whigs. If own earnings and the older children's, enjoying confithey bring it in as a free State, the South will cast dence and respect, and finding employment in the them overboard. If they compromise, and give Kansas to the North, for a time, and Cuba to the South, as a permanent possession, then the North and the nation will be convulsed by a war with European powarms of its eldest sister, while the mother was intent ers. Is the monied power of the nation prepared for on the arrangements for the supper. The neat and such an issue to sustain slavery? It will cost them dear. It won't pay. The Border-Ruffian, Gutta-all, the sacred endearments of the family relation, Percha party are in a bad fix !

The last national party is in its death struggle. The last national election is past. James Buchanan is the last national President. So let it be! is the this pretty town on the banks of Cayuga Lake, and earnest prayer of every intelligent friend of humanity. The downfall of this slaveholding Republic will bring joy to all that is just and good in the universe.

Miss Holley spoke twice here yesterday, to bring joy to all that is just and good in the universe. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

TEMPER PROM AARON M POWELL. Roug. (Oneida Co.) N. Y., Jan. 10, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Oswego, N. Y., -the first of a second series of Con- Clinton as Engineer on the Grand Eric Canal. A MOND, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and myself. The Conven-errand was addressed as 'Palfrey.' As he left the tion was held in a Methodist church, commencing on room, Mr. Thomas told us his story. He is one of Tuesday, January 6th, and continuing through that the slaves liberated by Hon. JOHN G. PALFREY, into

ning sessions. was assisted temporarily by Messrs. Cooper and Clark. With an admission fee of ten cents to the evening sessions, to defray expenses, we had good sized, intelliding the companion of the compani gent and interested audiences. I have seldom at- now fifteen. The father belonged to another plantatended a Convention in which the discussion of our tion, and it was Mr. Palfrey's design to have purchasmost ultra and radical propositions has been listened ed him, that they could be an entire family in freeto with more apparent interest, or more warmly re- dom; but the slaveholders were so enraged at his insponded to by the majority of the most intelligent and tentions of emancipation, that the master refused all

the political aspects of the subject, a spirited discussion was engaged in by C. L. Remond and Mr. Brown, able and obliging deportment. When some rude cated the policy of the Republican party, in opposition to our motto of 'No Union with Slaveholders'; an end to all further trouble at the school between the boys.

C. F. P. but claimed for that party much of the anti-slavery character which its more prominent members, and its LETTER FROM REV. G. W. BABCOCK. leaders at Washington, Albany, in Wall street, and elsewhere, have ever repudiated, and continue to DEAR LIBERATOR:

a diseased and unhealthy moral condition. Beside iron, so a man his friend by lecturing and debating. his frequent rude and ungentlemanly interrup ing in the direction of the popular sentiment by which he is surrounded, whether it be on the side of Little did I expect such immediate fruits of that

Remond, in a concluding speech, the audience giving but that Harvard was to have such a rich feast of it. nearly unanimous expressions of condemnation of the in such an acceptable way, we had no reason to excourse pursued by the minister.

The conduct of the pastor appears in painful conduced.

trast with the generous and honorable bearing of the Trustees of the church towards us. For their kindness and liberality, we would make due acknowledg-

ment. Among the friends to whom we are indebted for Mr. and Mrs. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, and Mr. which the Doctor may give us further light.

Resolved, That to arraign and try a man, before is about equally divided by the Oswego river, and willing to be slaves; and whether it is not the duty of tay tribunal, on the issue, Is he a man or a beast, a has an extensive and very valuable water power, the missionaries to enslave their converts, in order to freeman or a slave? is a violation of the fundamental which is owned, to a great extent, I am informed, by Aw of our State and National Governments, and an Gerrar Smith. On the east side of the river is the Ham?

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1856.

kidnapper, even though the kidnapper were the Pres- house, and principles were set forth that would comident of the United States, in person or by his prox-ies. I believe three fourths of the people of New Emily Howland took me to call upon a family of through the National Government.

By the way, the Democrats of the West feel that longing for the milder climate and genial sympathy touched my heart with the effect of a sweet and elo-

quent picture.

Mr. Howland sent us forward in his carriage to which commands a fine prospect, even in this bare

multitude who were pleased to acknowledge their interest by grateful looks and a liberal donation to the Anti-Slavery cause. We are most kindly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. DAVID THOMAS and Mr. and Mrs. LABAN HOSKINS. Mr. Thomas is an octogena-We have just held a very successful Convention at rian, and served under an appointment from Governor ns in this State arranged for Mr. and Miss Re- colored lad coming into the parlor on some household and the two following days, with afternoon and eve- whose hands they fell from a paternal estate in one of the South-western States. An Abolitionist of this Mr. — Edwards was chosen President, and region, to whom Mr. Palfrey wrote for the purpose, thoughtful portion of the audience.

The contributions to our treasury amounted to mock at human happiness! Mr. P. has taken a liveterms with Mr. Palfrey. So fiendishly does slavery something over \$50.00, and several subscribers for ly interest in the welfare of these people, and once came on to visit them. He had seen all but this boy, SARAH P. REMOND and SUSAN B. ANTHONY ad- when he was taken too ill to come here. But he dressed the Convention during its several sessions, wrote Palfrey a very friendly and excellent letter. doing excellent service for the cause. In considering This lad is reputed one of the best scholars in the editor of the Oswego Daily Times. Mr. Remond white boys were insolent to him, their teacher sharptreated the subject with his accustomed ability and ly reproved them, and said if they behaved only half eloquence. Mr. Brown, in a gentlemanly and respect- as well, or got their lessons half as good, as Palfrey, ful manner, and with much apparent sincerity, advo- he should be proud of them. This effectually put

HARVARD, Jan. 6, 1857.

Light came to this place Christmas, and most of our Subsequently, it fell to my lot to examine at con- people preferred darkness rather than light. A few, siderable length the religious phase of the question, however, heard and digested Mr. Pillbury's remarks which I endeavored to do in a faithful and candid Among them was our gifted townsman, Rev. J. B. manner, speaking of the position of the Methodist Willard. He is not an avowed Abolitionist, but he and other churches, of the Bible, Missionary and honors all men, and speaks with power and courage. Tract Societies, &c. &c. The Methodist pastor, Rev. Never were we more delighted than last Friday eve-Mr. Fergueson, and a few in sympathy with him, became quite feverish during the progress of my examination, and manifested unmistakable symptoms of ums. His chief doctrine was, that as iron sharpeneth

To illustrate his doctrine, he alluded to Mr. Pills. the pastor took the platform and spoke in reply, but, bury in terms of deep appreciation, and repeated, alas members of his own congregation testified, utterly most verbatim, some of the choicest passages in his failed to show good reasons for the objections he address here. Then from an entirely unexpected raised against my remarks in regard to the position of source, and at an entirely unexpected time, a miscelthe Church on the slavery question. His style and manner of address was that of the veriest border-ruf- ry Convention. Mr. Willard went in heartily for free fian, and his conduct towards us, and our Convention, discussion, and a full outpouring of the soul, expressing the wish that we were all wise and manly enough dom witness. He attempted to exclude our Convento listen to such men as Garrison, and to show reasons tion from the church on the last evening, claiming why their opinions should not prevail. If the noble that the Trustees had no right to grant the use of sentiments advanced by him were carried out, if men the church, without his consent, to any one else, on and women would meet for Lyceum debate, and disan evening of their regular meeting, (it being Thurs- cuss with earnestness and ability the Disunion quesday evening,) and with much emphasis declared that tion, the Marriage question, and all other radical subhe should insist on having the church and their meeting for the evening. He soon found, however, a A warm lover of the Constitution, who feels towards strong sentiment prevailing in favor of our holding the evening session of the Convention, as advertised, monters, uttered his eloquent protest against Mr. Wiland quickly deserted the positive attitude, which, lard's estimate of the Anti-Slavery advocates in our with an air of great authority, he but a few moments land-calling them comets fitted to scorch and bure before had assumed; thus affording an illustration of rather than warm, and anything but great men. The the fact, that, as some one has remarked, the minis- rejoinder by Mr. Willard was unanswerable and unter (of the class which he represents, not the true and answered. He pointed to facts of great men in our faithful minister) is but a clerical weather-cock, point- land drawing instruction and inspiration from THE

God or the devil, the right or the wrong.

The subject was ably and sharply reviewed by Mr. ly prevail is what Christianity teaches us to believe— Christmas effort. That Garrisonianism will ultimatepect, and therefore you can imagine the thrills it pro-

Yours, as ever,

DR. LORD'S LETTERS. FRIEND GARRISON:

The notice of Dr. Lord's Letters which you pub Among the friends to whom we are indeced for lished was first-rate, but there were two or three held at Worcester as a harbinger of good. The and Mrs. H. Littleffeld, Mr. Edwards and family, points of some practical importance not noticed, upon

Firstly, whether it is not the duty of the missions Oswego has a fine location, near the shore of Lake ries in Africa to instruct the natives, that in order to

blood? It is the duty of the white part to 'execute the decrees of God' by enslaving the children of to the decrees, and be willing to be enslaved.

pray God to put it into the hearts of their water brethren to enslave them? Also, to exhort them to do it, in order to work with God and fulfil his decrees?

B. CHASE. ted.

THE JURY BOX AND RIGHTS OF JURORS. We publish below, as prepared by a distinguished We publish below, as prepared by a distinguished legal gentleman, two important petitions, which the author trusts will be numerously signed, and forwarded to the Legislature early in the session which has just commenced. It is also hoped that editors, in profusely Illustrated with Engravings. Every Familian Commenced. all parts of the Commonwealth, will give these or ily, and especially all young men and women, should similar petitions an insertion in their columns, that all have a copy.

constitutional right of every citizen to have his case, whether civil or criminal, tried by a jury impartially taken, at the time, from the whole body of male adult citizens, and not from any smaller number previously chosen or selected to fill the office of jurors; and that the present mode of selecting jurors, by which eleven twelfths of the male adults are excluded-naturally will, and actually does, subject the jury-box to the invasion of political, religious and personal interests and prejudices, and makes it impossible that a jury can be, what it is designed an' presumed to be, a fair epitome and representative of 'the country,' or the people at large; and that a vital principle of the trial | Collected by Caroline F. Putnam : by jury is thereby destroyed; and believing, consequently, that such juries as are now provided for by statute, are, in the view of the Constitution, no juries at all, and their decisions of no validity :-

Respectfully pray that the statutes of the State may be so altered as to provide that the name of every adult male citizen be placed in the jury-box, and that it may be left for lawful 'triers,' and not for judges. to determine, in each case, whether any individual, drawn as a juror, stands impartial and qualified to sit ers further pray that they may be heard by the Legislature, or a Committee thereof, in support of this pe-

To the Legislature of Massachusetts:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, believing that, in a criminal case, 'the judgment of the By Parker Pillsbury: peers,' (as guarantied by the Bill of Rights,) is the sentence of the peers, and that it is therefore the constitutional right of a jury to fix the sentence in all criminal cases which they try; and also, that it is the constitutional right of every convicted person to have his sentence fixed only by the jury who convicted him, and to receive only such a sentence as they unanimously agree to be just and proper; and believing, also, that twelve men, who personally investigate the peculiar circumstances of each case, and who can act only when acting with unanimity, are a much more suitable, and will be a much more merciful, tribunal for fixing the sentence, than either a majority of a legislature, who have no knowledge of such circumstances, or than any single judge, whose discretion and feelings are controlled by statute, and who has become inured to the hardening practice of condemning criminals, and whose natural temper is also liable to be severe and cruel; and believing, finally, that the sentences now imposed by legislatures and judges are constitutionally invalid, as not being, in any sense, the judgments or sentences of the peers; respectfully pray that the ancient and common law right of juries to fix the sentences in all criminal cases may be restored to them.

And your petitioners further pray, that they may be heard by the Legislature, or a Committee

votes. Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, well known to many of

The St. Louis News of the 28th ult. contains another terrible account. It says:

Five persons, a man, three women and a child, were frozen to death near Monticello, Iowa, last Saturday night. They were returning from a neighbor's, with a pair of horses and a sleigh; they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow, the horses got detached from the sleigh and ran off, leaving the parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. The people not returning on Tuesday morning, the neighbors collected, and after a long search, the women and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, all dead. The man was found without his hat, frozen to death, about a quarter of a mile from the women, and within forty roads of his own house. Two other men were frozen in the same neighborhood, about the same time, while returning from church.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. B. B. Mus-

which is owned, to a great extent, I am informed, by Gerrai Smith. On the east side of the river is the Oswego City Library, founded by Mr. Smith. The building has a pleasing exterior, and contains, I am told, a very valuable collection of books. It will long stand as a monument and a representative of the generosity of its noble founder.

Our prospects seem fair for a good series of Conventions in Central New York.

Yours, very sincerely,

AARON M. POWELL.

The question is, whether it is right for the children of Ham?

Secondly. It is said that the negroes enslave one anothere. The question is, whether it is right for the children of Ham?

Secondly. It is said that the negroes enslave one anothere. The question is, whether it is right for the children of the book trade of Boston, died at the residence of the book trade of Boston died at the residence of the substraction on whether the book trade of Boston died at the residence of the book trade of Boston died at the residence of the substraction on the substraction in the book trade of Boston died at the resid DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.-Mr. B. B. Mus-

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AT FITCHBURG. The annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester North Ham; and it is the duty of the colored part to submit will be opened in the Town Hall in Fitchburg, or Wednesday, January 14th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and Fifthly. Is it the duty of colored Christians to continue through Thursday and Friday, 15th and pray God to put it into the hearts of their white 16th. A large collection of rich and beautiful foreign

Perhaps Dr. Lord, if the suggestion is made to him, Donations of money, or other available articles, will may write another Letter, and show what is duty in be gratefully received, and conscientiously appropria-

WENDELL PRILLIPS will speak on Friday evening Jan. 16th. Music may be expected each evening.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL

all parts of the Commonwealth, will give these or similar petitions an insertion in their columns, that all persons who may be favorable to the reforms proposed may have a convenient opportunity to petition the Legislature on the subject.

The printed copies of the petitions can be cut out, pasted upon a sheet of paper, and the signatures then appended.—Ed. Lib.

To the Legislature of Massachusetts:

We, the subscribers, citizens of Massachusetts, believing that it is a constitutional right of every adult male citizen to have his name in the jury-box, and to have an equal chance with his fellow-citizens to judge, as a juror, of their common rights and liberties, and of the meaning and authority of laws; and that the withholding of this important right from any, while it is given to others, is a manifest destruction of all political equality between the citizens, and the establishment, for the time being, of a privileged and ruling class; and believing, further, that it is the constitutional right of every citizen to have his case, whether civil or criminal, tried by a jury impartially

Please address FowLER & WELLS, New York, Bos

ton, or Philadelphia.

For Three Dollars (\$3) in advance, a copy of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, LIFE ILLUSTRATES (weekly) and THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, will be sent a year to one address. Now is the time to sub scribe and form Clubs.

> SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society.

	No. of Persons.		Amount.	
In Stoneham,	Mass.,	2	\$0	80
Ludlowville,	N. Y.	11	6	49
Northville,	86	14	9	55
Goodyear's Corners, " 1			0	25
Peruville,	44	14	4	53
Groton,	65	8	1	69
Etna,	- 61	5	0	53
Ithaca,	44	1	0	25
Dryden,	* 66	33	7	20
Five Corners,	66	8	2	58
Sherwoods,	44	10	8	44
Union Springs,	61	13	5	86
Ledyard.	**	1	0	25
Genoa,	61	4	0	55
			-	

\$48 97 Also, friends in Manchester, Mass., by Lizzie A. Elwell, Rev. Samuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y., Collected in Providence,

Upton, Salem, Malden, " Worcester Co. North Society,
"Stoneham,
Collections by Joseph A. Howland:

In Union Village, R. I., Valley Falls, " FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Sunday, Jan. 18. Friday, "23. Sunday, "25. Sunday, Feb. 1. Portsmonth, N. H., Portland, Me., Lowell,

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak or

Friday, Jan. 16.
Saturday, "17.
Sunday, "18.
Monday, "19.
Tuesday, "20.
Wednesday, "21.
Thursday, "22. Bradford,

be heard by the Legislature, or a Committee thereof, in support of the prayer of this petition.

Massachusetts Legislature. This body convened on Wednesday of last week, and organized by the choice of Hon. Charles W. Upram, of Salem, President of the Senate, and Dr. Charles A. Phelps, of Boston, Speaker of the House—by nearly unanimous protes. Bor Divine Forzer, well known to many for the state of New York will be held at Albany, the second week in February, 1857. The precise time and place of meetings to be duly announced.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, C. L. and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony, and others, are expected to be in attendance.

boston, Speaker of the House—by nearly unanimous votes. Rev. Daniel Foster, well known to many of our readers as a radical Abolitionist, was chosen Chaplain of the House.

Terrible Suffering in Iowa—Seven Persons Frozen to Death.—The lowa City Republican of the 25th ulthas the following;—

It will shock our citizens to learn that two respectable citizens of this county were frozen to death on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Walton and their son, of Pleasant Valley, started from church on Sunday evening, to return home. They were lost on the prairie in snow-drifts, amid the perils of a terrible storm, and a piercing, blinding wind. After struggling until they were almost frozen, and getting their horses so buried in drifts that they could proceed on further, they abandoned their vehicles in the hope of reaching their own or some other habitation. They struggled along together, weary hours in vain. Mrs. W. at last sank in the iety winding sheet to rise no more. Her son, a young man, struggled a while longer, and suffered the same fate. The father, nerved by despair, kept up till three o'clock in the morning, when he reached a house eight miles from his own. He is badly frozen, but will recover. As soon as possible, his track was followed, but too late to save the mother and son.

The St. Louis News of the 28th ult. contains anoth.

his instrument. His modesty is equal to his artistic The St. Louis News of the 28th ult. contains anoth- skill, and shows him to be a great genius, not to be

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DISSOLUTION COPARTNERSHIP. REUBEN H. OBER retires from our firm thi

REUBEN H. OBER retires from the day, by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by either of the late partners. Those indebted will please call and adjust the same as soon as possible.

DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER, THOMAS SMITH.

The business hereafter will be carried on under the style of MOREY & SMITH, who will continue to manufacture Block Tin and Britannis Ware; will also keep on hand a general assortment of Glass and Japanned Ware, at Nos. 6 and 7 Haverhill street, and would solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on the late firm. DAVID B. MOREY,

Boston, January 1, 1857.

Heralds of Freedom.

TRUTH, LOVE, JUSTICE'

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY C. H. BRAINARD,

124 WASHINGTON STREET, MAGNIFICENT lithographic Print, with the above title and motto, intended as a companion

Champions of Freedom, in which are presented the Portraits of

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS. THEODORE PARKER, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, GERRIT SMITH, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,

SAMUEL J. MAY. These Portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French artist, L. Grozelier, from daguerreotypes taken expressly for the purpose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distinguished originals ever presented to the public.

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Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator.

December 26.

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mons on Special Occasions. BY REV. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D.D. (Late President of Amherst College,) author of 'The Religion of Geology,' &c. In one volume, 12 mo. \$1.25.

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PUBLISHER, Beston. January 2.

Boston Hall of Arts.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of Machines, Models, Manufactured Fabrics, Raw Materials for Manufacture, and all objects of novelty or interest connected with the useful or ornamental arts. It consists of two well lighted rooms, each 210 by 50, and 14 feet high, in a substantial new brick building, centrally located. It is designed to be a PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, on the following

TERMS:

Such articles only will be admitted as are deemed by the Superintendent to be of public interest, and worth paying something to see.

Each exhibitor, not seecupying more than three square feet of space, will pay a rent of \$1. This rent will be payable quarterly in advance.

For every dollar thus paid, the exhibitor will receive ten tickets, each giving admission to one person. Till the first of April, exhibitors will be admitted free of rent, and it will be at their option to continue, on the above terms, or withdraw.

Every exhibitor will be allowed free admission for himself, and to keep in attendance a person or persons necessary to take care of his exhibition, but not to introduce visitors without tickets.

The rooms will be warmed, lighted and kept in order at the expense of the proprietor.

The rooms will be warmed, highted and kept in order at the expense of the proprietor.

The price of a single ticket, admitting one person, will be Twenty-Five cents.

It is intended to open the Exhibition to the public as soon as the space is sufficiently occupied, of which due notice will be given.

Those who would secure space, should make immediate application, by letter, to the Supremyrendent, stating the nature of the article to be exhibited, and the amount of space required, or personally, at the Hall of Arts, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, extrance in Essex street, up stairs.

EMERY B. FAY, Proprietor.

ELISUE WRIGHT, Superintendent.

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Superintende Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

EVE

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AN IDYL. BY WILLIAM WINTER.

Pale she was as a lily leaf, My poor Louise! And we knew from the calm of her saintly eyes. From the gentle tone of her sweet replies, And her kindness, that flooded the heart with surpris That her bosom was laden with secret grief-Deeply hidden! Beyond relief! My poor Louise!

Ever the same from morn till night, Pensive and mild! In her gentle ways there was nothing of art, And her kindness, it was of the breaking heart, Or that which is broken quite. Sometimes her dark blue eyes grew dim And dreamy with the excess of pain; And tears seemed gushing to their brim, And then her sorrow ebbed again. And so she smiled-A smile delirious, ghastly, wild-My poor Louise!

A thing she was of perfect grace, Of angel beauty in form and face, My poor Louise! Soft, golden hair in many a curl, Shadowed a sweet brow, as pure as pearl, And fell in an airy, graceful flow, On the delicate bosom, white as snow, Of poor Louise! Her lips in a beauteous curve of pain

Were bent, and formed to a pretty pout; And in her eyes the smile was vain To hide the sorrow looking out : But we never heard A murmuring word; And, though we saw in those eyes so fair The same sweet smile, Yet all the while

We knew that death was lurking there.

At sunset of an August day, Her sad eyes closed, and tranquilly She breathed her sweet, young life away, My poor Louise! That heart no longer to and fro Beat with the heavy throb of woe;

Nor did those tender eyes, as once, Give to it joyless utterance; But all was hushed and still. Her features calm in perfect rest. The marble stillness of her breast,

On which her thin white hands did lay Crossed and folded peacefully; The fragrant flowers wherewith we hid The darkness of the coffin-lid; The last fond kiss-it will never fly From the solemn haunts of memory; The forms around in sable dress, The mournful tone;

And then the sense of dreariness And being all alone; These are things that haunt me yet-These, these I never can forget, Nor poor Louise !

THE SLEEPING DEAD. BY LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered, And the voices of the night Wake the better soul that slumbered, To a holy, calm delight:

Ere the evening lamps are lighted, And, like phantoms grim and tall, Shadows from the fitful firelight Dance upon the parlor wall:

Then the forms of the departed Enter at the open door; The beloved, the true-hearted, Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished Noble longings for the strife, By the roadside fell and perished, Weary with the march of life !

They, the holy ones and weakly, Who the cross of suffering bore, Folded their pale hands so meekly, Spake with us on earth no more

And with them, the being beauted Who unto my vouth was given, More than all things else that love me, And is now a saint in heaven

With a slow and noiseless footsten. Comes that messenger divine-Takes the vacant chair beside me, Lays her gentle hand in mine

And she sits and gazes at me, With those deep and tender eves, Like the stars, so still and saint-like, Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended, Is the spirit's voiceless prayer: Soft rebukes, in blessings ended, Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh! though oft depressed and lonely All my fears are laid aside. If I but remember only Such as these have lived and died!

IN THE RIGHT BE STRONG. Go boldly forth, and fear no ill, When fierce oppressors rise; Let mental strength, abounding still Such puny foes despise. Though stung with many a bitter word, And persecuted long, Yet let them pass as if unheard.

And in the right be strong! The noblest causes ever known Have met with scoff and jeer-The brave, though journeying alone, Should never yield to fear Go onward-up the rugged steep, Beyond the lagging throng; Thy own heart's counsel wisely keep,

And in the right be strong ! Although grown weary, strive not less No duty leave undone; Soon will oppressors join to bless The deeds thy daring won. The strife once over, then will earth Send forth her sweetest song, To land and bless the noble worth That in the right was strong!

Have faith-have courage-never fear, The promise is in sight: The lamp of Truth is shining clear. To banish Error's night. Though trials gather thick and fast, And all the world be wrong, Onward, still onward to the last, And in the right be strong !

Night is the time for those whom nature charms. To steal themselves from the degenerate crowd, And soar above this little scene of things; To tread low-thoughted vice beneath their feet To soothe the throbbing passions into peace, And woo lone quiet in her silent walks .- THOMSO

EXTRACT FROM A SERMON REVIEWING

THE PAST YEAR. BY REV. A. BATTLES, OF BANGOR, ME.

Slave Power be endorsed, and the iniquities in The course of the Slave Power for the sue during the last campaign was the extension of slavery.' The old questions that had heretofore diand Gomorrah were not more guilty. vided parties,—banks, tariffs, sub-treasuries, internal improvements,—all slumbered in forgetful-to look at it. So some foolishly imagine they can What a humiliating spectacle do we as a nation and rectify it.

were protected by law. Here, more than three freedom and slavery. So long as we have hearts millions of human beings are stripped of all their and consciences, we must feel for the wrongs of our rights, and made to suffer what breeds rebellion in fellow-man. The question is fairly before the countheir hearts, and there is no law to protect them. try, and like the ghost of Banquo that came to dis Men and women are hunted in our streets for the turb the festal hours of Macbeth, it will not down, crime of being black, and there is no law to protect them. Villages are burned, women are violated, and men are murdered, in a distant Territory, and ministers and empty pulpits. So they did in Engthere has been no law to protect them; and when land in puritanic times; but every vacant pulpit was the naked question was presented to the voters of a more eloquent preacher of puritanism than its forthis land, 'Shall these things be continued?' there mer occupant. They filled the land with bloody was not virtue enough to say, No!

repudiated African Slavery as inhuman. The Amer- fold. So it will always be. The very efforts to ican Republic takes it to her arms in the middle of prop up and perpetuate oppression will kindle a the nineteenth century, and cherishes it with fond- flame of indignation that will both illumine and est love; and if Kansas becomes a free State, it purge the land, and so the instruments of tyranny will be owing more to the arms of its Free-State become the most violent agitators. settlers, than to natural law-that is all on the De you want to know who the most officient side of slavery.

question before the people in the late campaign. I Ward Beecher, nor Charles Sumner, nor William am not ignorant that many espoused the pro-slavery Lloyd Garrison, but Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. cause under the pretence of which they affirmed was in danger. It is in danger. Never since its formation was it in such introduce the subject of slavery into Congress. great peril. But what endangers it? Anti-Slavery Now, the President occupies nearly one half of his agitation? So some tell us. If our seamen are imprisoned for being black, and we oppose it; if talks of little beside. Some said the thing was setan odious Fugitive Slave Bill is forced upon us, tled by the Compromises of 1850, but in less than that converts New England into a Guinea coast, six months it was all open again. Others thought and constructs obedience to the Golden Rule into the election of Franklin Pierce, in 1852, settled it treason, and we denounce it; if a compact of thir- again, but ere long it was unsettled. In 1854 it was ty years' standing is annulled to make more room settled the third time, yet it was never in such an for oppression, and we call it unjust; if our Sena- unsettled condition as now, though recently, by tors are beaten by assassins, and we protest; if our high authority, we have been informed that Sec former neighbors and townsmen are robbed by ruf- tionalism, by which is meant the anti-slavery fians, and we try to check such outrages; if the sentiment, is dead. Not so! You may defeat a whole fabric of Christianity is threatened, and we man, but cannot defeat the principle of antirally to its defence; if we prefer Christianity to slavery. That still lives-lives in the hearts of mil-Heathenism, civilization to vandalism, eternal right lions of men and women; lives in the prayers of to temporary wrong, why, we endanger the Union. all the good; lives in the memory of the old We must stand by meekly and patiently, smother tyrs, whose deeds stand out in history like a line our moral feelings, or let out our indignation in of light; lives, above all, in the bosom of God, in gentle whispers, lest we disturb some one's feelings, whose strength it is strong, and by whose might it or imperil the 'blessed Union.'

tive philanthropy' of the North, the guilt of having ful. It is rooted in the legislation of two hundred caused the retrograde movement at the South. The years, and is walled around by more than two thoumore impudent and defiant attitude of the South, sand millions of dollars, yet the power of truth is stronthe more infamous doctrines that slaveholders have ger. What has been done within the past five year put forth concerning the peculiar institution recently, are said to be the result of anti-slavery agita- tion, a little more lecturing, preaching and praying, tion at the North. If this were true, it would not will bring the welcome day when we shall feel as detract from the dignity and justice of the Anti- Burke did, who said, 'Slavery is a state so impro-Slavery movement. But it is false. It is not the per, so degrading, and so ruinous to the feelings and 'speculative philanthropy' of the North, but the capacities of human nature, that it ought not to be material cotton interest of the South, that has suffered to exist.' ee quite popular even in Virginia. Now, they cian, who, by some o black, but white slavery. The reason of this is ous fragrance, and all who came within reach of its found in a letter recently written from Richmond to fatal exhalations were infected by it. His daughter, the foreign slave trade, which says :- 'Our profit watched it until that poison was infused into every in Virginia arises from the raising and sale of ne- vein of her system, so that every thing she touchgroes.' Said the Richmond Dispatch, last summer, ed or breathed upon withered and died. A fresh long since, a likely negro girl sold in this city at beauty faded. Her lover sickened and died. It is private sale for \$1700.' This is why slaveholders hardly necessary to make the application, and say are invoking the sanction of Moses and Jesus, that slavery is that fatal plant. Prophet and Apostle, Church and State, History son, that blasts every thing it falls upon. It has and Philosophy, upon their thrice accursed institu- polluted government, literature, religion, and that tion, and pursuing a policy that puts barbarism to itself. Let us pluck it up, root and branch. shame in extending slavery, and throttling all dis- It is idle to talk of keeping quiet, and as crimicussion upon it. It is not a question of principle or nal as idle. But little less so is it to think of being of passion, but of dollars and cents, with them. satisfied with the non-extension of this institution They think it is profitable to buy and sell women, On this point, the Republicans have only got their rob cradles, and convert their 'brethren in Christ' eyes half open-they see men as trees walking, and into rice, sugar and cotton, and they mean to have do not comprehend the nature of the evil they are

duced agitation among the slaves, as it is now do- with skirmishing with the enemy at a few outposts? ing. Agitation may hasten such outbreaks, but No! they opened their cannon and directed their does not cause them. Why does water run down bombshells against Sebastopol itself. So must we. hill? Because you force it? Does a piece of iron We must not content ourselves with merely preventthrown into the air fall because you place a mag-net under it? No! it is the unalterable law of na-the evil itself, and use all our efforts to demolish ture for things to gravitate towards the centre of this Sebastopol of iniquity and oppression. the earth. So does the human heart gravitate to- 'Let us storm the Bastile!' arose in loud, hoarse tion-blocks. I am glad he does. American slaves, of the whole North : 'Let us storm the Bastile o rican, and are fast becoming Anglo-Saxon, and the musket, but with the moral weapons God has given Anglo-Saxon has always been restive under yokes. us, and it shall fall, and its ruin shall make the Every year they are becoming more intelligent and land rejoice. capable, and unless their wrongs are redressed, and their rights acknowledged, the present so-called in-

to chastise the wrong-doer. who advocate justice and truth, and preach the only Hon. Samuel Hoar. The Ezaminer is published bi-Christianity that is not eviscerated of all its vitalwas it that prevented some of the States, during the Revolutionary War, from bearing their share

The Liberator. over us in 1820? What was it that plunged us into a war with Mexico in 1848? What was it that threw the whole land into such a ferment in 1850, and has again the past season created such an agitation as never shook the country before? Slavery. The country is in danger. I feel it. But it is not so much from what we at the North With all these things before us, we entered a may say or do, as from the judgments of Heaver Presidential campaign. As it seems to me, the which we are inviting upon our heads by cherish only real question was, shall the policy of the ing an institution that is the home of every wrong Kansas go unrebuked? Or, narrowed down still years is precipitating us over the brink of ruin as kansas go unrebuked? Or, narrowed down still years is precipitating us over the orink of ruin as closer, shall Slavery, arrayed against free labor, free schools, free presses, free speech, free pulpits, and the most sacred rights of man, in short, against which forget him shall be doomed to destruction—all that we honor, love and respect, be allowed to said it not only by the burning word of the prophspread? It was a simple, undisguised issue. Mr. et, but affirmed it by the sublime lessons of history. Mason, of Virginia, said the other day in his seat Have we not forgotten Him? We have trampled in the Senate, 'The naked, uncovered and open is- His laws under our feet, and thought to justify

ness. No question of equal importance was ever shun the lightning's bolt by bandaging their eves presented to a people; the world never looked upon and stopping their ears. The simple ostrich fancies a contest so sublime. It has resulted in the electifies from peril by hiding its face in the sand. It tion of a man 'who has never given a vote against is a shallow statesmanship that seeks to remedy an the interests of slavery, nor uttered a word which evil by letting it alone, or by compromising with it. could pain the most sensitive Southern heart.' The only way to remedy it is to look it in the face,

At one time, it was the boast of Athens, that the rights of her humblest and poorest citizen dered peace. 'The war is actually begun' between assizes, but, instead of making despotism strong, and The Pope of Rome, more than two centuries ago, 'crushing out' freesom, it led the king to the scaf-

anti-slavery lecturers have been during the past I have said the extension of slavery was the only year? It is not Theodore Parker, nor Henry f saving the Union, Douglas, and Preston S. Brooks.

Mr. Clay, in 1839, said it was moral treason to shall yet conquer!

Some go so far as to charge upon the 'specula- I know that, in a certain sense, slavery is powerencourages me to believe that a little more reflec-

wrought the change. Anti-Slavery sentiments were I have read a story of a wonder-working physiexpel men who avow them, and defend not only plant that emitted a sweet and delicious, yet poisonthe New Orleans Delta, opposing the re-opening of the very image of grace and beauty, tended and Prime field hands (women) now bring from \$1000 boquet of rarest sweetness was placed in her hand, to \$1100, and men from \$1200 to \$1500. Not but no sooner had her fingers clasped it, than its

grappling with. When the English and French Again, it is said the agitation at the North pro- went to the Crimea, did they content themselves

wards freedom. God made it to love liberty and shouts from the populace of Paris, on the 13th of hate oppression. The slave is human, and that is July, 1789, and before hot lend and cannon ball it why he rebels against chains and whips, and auc- fell. Let this be our rallying-cry, the rallying-cry however 'sleek and well fed,' are ceasing to be Af- American Slavery!' Not indeed with cannon and

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for January is received surrection is not the last that will alarm the timid from the publishers. The list of contents, said to be South. Let the country be warned by this outbreak. It is only the cropping out of its sins. It of Dort, by Rev. E. H. Sears; 2—Indian Tribes of is only one of the indications that the evil we have New England, by Hon. Lorenzo Sabine; 3-Grote's been cherishing is 'curing itself'-one of the ad. History of Greece, by Rev. Dr. Frothingham; 4monitions that Nemesis is about to take the scourge The result of the late War in the East, by Rev. F. W. Holland; 5-Celtic or Druidical; Doctrine of a The country is in danger, but the anti-slavery Puture Life, by Rev. W. R. Alger; 6—The Italian portion of our community is not responsible for it. portion of our community is not responsible for it.

Tell me that there is danger in exposing the wrongs Brigham; 7—Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Brigham; 7—Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American of slavery! that they are traitors to their country, Pulpit, by Rev. George E. Ellis; 8—An Obituary of monthly, by Messrs. Crosby and Nichols, Washington ity! Slavery is the source of our danger. What street, Boston, at \$4. This number commences the

of that conflict? What was it that came near preventing a union of these States at the outset? What was it that raised a dark and ominous cloud year 1856, aged seventy years and upwards.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. other nine hundred millions ought to be dumb on the subject of brains. But it is not intellectual capacity upon which we

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE RIGHTS OF

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The following admirable speech was delivered by Wendell Phillips, Esq., at the Seventh National Woman's Rights Convention, held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Nov. 25th, 1856:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am told that the Times of to-day warns the women of this Convention, that if they proceed in their crossade, they will forfeit the protection of the men. Perhaps, before it is offered, the question had better be asked whether it is needed. I do not think that I should run the risk of much difference of opinion if I claimed, that nine men out of ten would not be able arrogating to themselves as they do not wonded he able, arrogating to themselves as they do a far greater political and civil responsibilities, to mark out the limits, to vindicate the advantages, and to analyze the bases on which these rest, as we have just had it done. If participation in civil rights is based on mind—as in this country we claim it to be—then certainly to-night we have no right to deny that the cause is gained, for the friend who has preceded me has left very little for any one to say; the has covered the whole ground.

In fact, this question is a question of civilization, nothing less. The position of woman anywhere is

preceded me has left very little for any one to say; the has covered the whole ground.

In fact, this question is a question of civilization, nothing less. The position of woman anywhere is the test of civilization. I challenge any doubts as to that statement. We all know that wherever we go in history, or in the present, the position of women is the test of civilization. You need not ask for the statistics of education, of national wealth, or of crime; tell me the position of woman, and you answer the question of the nation's progress. Utah is barbarism; we need no evidence; we read it in the single custom that lowers the female sex. Wherever you go in history, this is true. Step by step as women ascends, civilization ripens. I warn the anxious and terrified that their first efforts should be to conquer their fears, for the triumph of this crusade is written as certain on the next leaf that turns in the great history of the race, as that the true of the conduct of the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the position of volusions and terrified that their first efforts should be to conquer their fears, for the triumph of this crusade is written as certain on the next leaf that turns in the great history of the race, as that the true of the care that the conduct of the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the care that the true the care that the care the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the care the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the care the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the care the say of the say of the race through, does not exhibit as much of both of the care the say of the say of

crusade is written as certain on the next leaf that turns in the great history of the race, as that the twentieth century will open.

The time was when a Greek dared not let his wife go out of doors, and in the old comic play of Athens, one of the characters says, 'Where is your wife?'

'She has gone out.' 'Death and furies! what does she do out?' Doubtless, if any 'fanatic' had claimed the right of woman to walk out of doors, he would have been deemed crazy in Athens; had he claimed the right of a modest married woman to be seen out of doors, it would have been considered fanaticism, and I do not know but that the Herald of the work that insures the reward. I claim for that half of the race whose qualities garner up wealth, the right to dispose of it, and to control it by law.

Again, take thought. I know our sister has modestly told us how utterly they are deprived of what are called the institutions of education; but we know very well that book learning is a miserably of that day would have branded him as an infidel. But spite of the anchored conservatism of others, women got out of doors, and the country grew, and

of the Khine, 'On all grave questions they consult their women.'

The fact is, there is no use of blinking the issue. It is Paul against the Saxon blood; it is a religious prejudice against the Saxon blood; it is a religious superstition which stands in the way, and balks the effort.

Europe has known three phases. The first was the dominion of force; the second, the dominion of money; the third is beginning—the dominion of brains. When it comes, woman will step out on the platform side by side with her brother. The old Hindoo dreamed that he saw the human race led out to its varied fortune, and first he saw a man bitted and curbed, and the reins went back to an iron hand. Then he saw a man led on and on, under various changes, until the last phase, which was this: He saw the man led by threads that came from the brain, and went back to an invisible hand. The first was the back to an invisible hand. The first was the dominion of brains. We live in a government where the New York Herald and New York Tribune, thank God, are more really the government thank God, are more really the government where the New York Herald and New York Tribune, thank God, are more really the government thank Franklin Pierce and Caleb Cushing. Ideas reign. I know some men do not appreciate this fact: they are overawed by the iron arm, by the marble capitol, by the walls of granite—palpable power, felt, seen. Oh, no, that is dead lumber; ideas are the living growth, and they push this lumber aside as they increase.

I have seen the palace of the Cæsars, built of masses that seemed as if giants alone could have laid them together, to last for eternity, as if nothing that did not part the solid globe could move them.

masses that seemed as if giants alone could have laid them together, to last for eternity, as if nothing that did not part the solid globe could move them. But the tiny roots of the weeds of Italian summers had inserted themselves between them, and the palace of the Cassars lies a shareless rais.

Now, my claim for woman's right to vote-and I Now, my claim for woman's right to vote—and I claim it as the very central nucleus of the whole cause—my claim for her right to political recognition is simply on the principle of our Institutions, that the ballot and the tax-bill go side by side. Every man that pays a tax-bill has a right to put a ballot on the back of it. It is the idea of the American

that ever laughed at us, and those women would not miss them.

that ever laughed at us, and those women would not miss them.

There are more brains among the signers to that petition to Parliament for a recognition of the civil rights of woman, headed by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and signed by a dozen of the literary eminences of Great Britain—I mean of the womenthere are more brains represented in that paper than in all the presses that have ever ridiculed the Woman's Rights movement. And the source of that very petition is the utmost burlesque on this pretension to brains. Mrs. Norton originated it; the daughter of Sheridan, the wife of Mr. Norton, who, you know, attempted to get her divorced on alleged crimes, in which he failed, and who now lives on the yearly produce of the brains of his wife—the mean and degraded brute, who feigned an accusation of his wife, which to his own lawyer he confessed he did not believe—feigned an accusation, and sent it out to the world, to plant her pathway with thorns, there is the transparent of the recovery right arm, but salely on the statement of the recovery right arm. but salely on the statement of the recovery right arm. but salely on the statement of the recovery widow who has a child betwirt six and eighteen years old, and she shall go to the ballot-box in person or by proxy. Kentally betwirt six and eighteen years old, and she shall go to the ballot-box forfeits the delicacy of the sex; for she protices in express terms that she shall go to the ballot-box in person or by proxy, as she pleases. It is the first drop of the coming storm—it is the first ray of light in the rising sun.

Civilization cannot defend itself, on American principles, against this claim. My friend of Brook-lyne and the story of the sex is a citizen. Well, woman is a citizen too; and if a minister can preach politics because he is a citizen. Well, woman is a citizen too and the story of the sex is the statement of the transfer of

base the claim for the right of ballot. We do not deny to man the right to the ballot because he is not

But spite of the anchored conservation of others, is what we clutch in the streets; and of that education, by hook or by crook, woman has so far gained the world turned round, and so modern Europe has progressed. Now the pendulum swung one way, and now another, but woman has gained right after hand of woman is not felt as much on the helm of right until with us, to the astonishment of the Greek, could he see it—of the Turk, when he hears it—she does not have an outside ambitious distinction; but could be see it—of the Turk, when he hears it—she does not have an outside ambitious distinction; but stands almost side by side with man in her civil at home, in the molding hours, in youth, in the soft rights. The Saxon race has led the van. I trample under foot contemptuously the Jewish—yes, the is touched, we all know that woman, though she Jawish ridicale which laughs at such a convention may not consciously enunciate ideas, does as much as this; for we are the Saxon blood, and the first of record that is left to the Saxon race is that and every man who has ever analyzed history knows of Tacitus, 'On all grave questions they conite—when in France, the mother to Europe of all their women.' When the cycle of Saxondom is social ideas—France that has lifted up Germany sult their women.' When the cycle of Saxondom is social ideas—France that has lifted up Germany complete, when the Saxon element culminates in modern civilization, another Tacitus will record in the valley of the Mississippi, as he did in the valley of the Rhine, 'On all grave questions they consult their women.' Ship is the issue they consult their women.'

But the tiny roots of the weeds of Italian summers had inserted themselves between them, and the palace of the Cæsars lies a shapeless ruin. So its with your government. It may be iron, it may be marble, but the pulses of right and wrong push it aside; only give them time. I hail the government of ideas.

There is another thing I claim. You laugh at Woman's Rights Conventions; you ridicule socialism; (I do not accept that;) you dislike anti-slavery movements. This is true; the only discussion of the grave social questions of the age, the questions of right and wrong that lie at the basis of society—the only voices that have stirred them and kept those questions alive—have been those of these three reforms. Smothered with gold—smothered with material prosperity, the vast masses of our countrymen were living the lives of mere getters of money; but the ideas of this half of the 19th century have been bruited by despised reformers, kept alive by these radical movements, and whoever in the next generation shall seek for the sources of mental and intellectual change will find it here; and in a progressive people like ours, that claim is a most vital and significant one.

Now, my claim for woman's right to vote—and I

other movement to redress a wrong in the past generations of the world has yielded only to fear. Ben right, unless they were bullied out of it. That is true historically; but we have come to a time—and this movement shows it—when civilization has rendered man capable of yielding to something different from fear. This movement has been only six man that pays a tax-bill has a right to put a ballot on the back of it. It is the idea of the American government. The State's prison and the ballot go side by side. As long as you put woman in jail, you ought to put her by the side of the ballot-box; as long as you tax her, you ought to give her a ballot. If she is not capable of the ballot, she is not amenable to the ballot, she is incapable of being taxed.

Now, on American principles, there is no answer to that—none whatever. We do not base our ballot on sex, we do not base it on race, we do not base it on intellectual capacity. Webster has one ballot, and the man of twenty-one who can count ten, has one ballot. But as for intellectual capacity—Charlotte Bronta, Harriet Martineau, Madame Rachel, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Somerville—you could cut brains enough from the brains of these women to set up all the editors that ever laughed at us, and those women would not miss them.

deed man capable of yielding to something different from fear. This movement has been only six years on foot, and, during that time, we who have watched the statute-book are aware to admiration of the rapid changes that have taken place in public opinion, and in legislation, all over the States. Within the last eight, seven, six, five, and four years, in different localities, woman has been allowed, either wholly or to a great extent, the right to protect her earnings, and to make a will—two of the great points of property. Aye, and one little star of light begins to twinkle in the darkness of the political atmosphere: Kentucky allows her to vote. Yes, from the land where on one question they are so obstinate, the white race have remembered justice to their white co-equals. In her nobly-planned stricts,; the trustees are annually chosen for the State funds; and it is expressly provided, that besides the usual votors in the election of trustees for the school fund, which is coveted by millions, there

his wife, which to his own lawyer he contessed he did not believe—feigned an accusation, and sent it out to the world, to plant her pathway with thorns, and then lives on the stolen products of her books, which he receives every six months from her publishers. While one such man walks God's earth, the millions of American women to stand at his side.

But the difficulty is, no man can de

ment he begins to analyze it, he without admitting her.

Our fathers proclaimed, sixty ernment was co-equal with the right to and punish for crime. Now, all that to the American people on this question man go free from the penal statute—let the event for the even ty be exempt from taxation, until the ballot-box; or seal up the hist lution, make Bancroft and Bil do not see the distinction. I kno lot-box we can cheat—that is th newspapers go, opinion goes; just read, ideas are recognized. You stuffed ballot-boxes, and with bo

why exile her as incapable of appr liar value? I would like to have i

I will not, at this late ho We shall have ample time toclosely into these questions.
we do not claim, and what claim that woman is necessarily eq only claim the right to have her prove it. I rather suspect that n who is not willing to have who tells me that he has no of Madame de Stael, Mrs. Somervi Edgeworth, and that he undertake proper sphere, which is to cook babies, rather convinces me th lected that sphere, and did not teach in any man to undertake to semewhat Stael, for instance, her sphere, for M her sphere, or for Charlotte Brons That is each being 's sphere which Go pable of, and the highest thing he is his sphere. When God made Mrs. spable of measuring the here is pable of measuring the heavens and weets, He marked out her sphere, and si When He made Charlotte Branta able sympathies, that was her sphere, and s And the little editors and lecturers, wh and therefore presume on their ability to tel the ladies what their sphere should be, exhibit, atless

capable of filling; and all we have go stand out of the way, and let him for woman asks of us is, to let her try the e In the days of the French Revolution, the men said—' Don't let that man vote mere e can read, and write, and worth half a million; why, he can't tel great, great-grandfather was! he has no vote.' The reply of the Bourgeoise was try. They have tried; and had as the pro-of France, under the dominion of Nap Little, it has progressed from the time of the Less. When the Jew stood at the di House of Commons, a Christian bishop has not the right to vote, for he has no seendants of the Maccabees; ope descendants of the Maccabees; open the does, let them try!' Tools to those who can use the if they are inefficient, they will fall from thands; and if they are capable, they will help making the world better than our fathers left'in Who fears that there will be too : in the world? Who fears that the



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the interstomach, bowels, liver, and other orga-and, by restoring their irregular action to wherever they exist, such derangements causes of disease. An extensive trial by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, of dangerous diseases almost beyond be not substantiated by persons of such and character as to forbid the suspice Their certificates are published in my Am-which the Agents below named as also

which the Agents below named are pleased to funish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two pills, or such granulity as to gently move the bowels. Continens it frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a coative habit of body. Hense it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspersal, which is sometimes the cause of Costiceness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doss—from one to four—to stimulate the stomeh and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspersia will replied the property of the propert

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowle, which produces general depression of the spirits and

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bosels, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to cight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength ar restored to the system.

FOR NERYOURNESS, STOK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Pais in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to cight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These conjuints will be swept out from the system. Don't went these and their kindred disorders because your stomah is foul.

FOR SCROPLA, ERYSIPELAS, and all diseases of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The cruptions will generally soon begin a diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and east have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which scends to eastwart the whole system, have completely ricked in of these Pills, and some obgusting successing to saturate the whole system, have completely their influence, leaving the sufferer in per Patients? your duty to society forbids that y parade yourself around the world covered ples, blotches, ulcers, sorces, and all or any clean diseases of the skin, because your system. cleansing.

To Publik the Bloom, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and freely and fire ever discovered.

ever discovered. They should be taken freely and its quentity, and the impurities which sow the seeds of interable diseases will be swept out of the system like half before the wind. By this property they do as much god in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cares shink they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billion Affections are successful.

or, alternately, costiveness and di-ish symptoms, languer, low spirits and melancholy, with sometimes sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes pain in the side; the skin and the white come a greenish yellow; the sam and come a greenish yellow; the sore to the touch; the whole sy dency to fever, which may turn to billious diarrhou, dysentery, &c. or four pills taken at night, follothe morning, and repeated a ferrors. or four pills taken at night, followed by two
the morning, and repeated a few days, will;
cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to
pains when you can cure them for 25 cause
RHEUMATISM, GOTT, and all Inflammatory
rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these
the blood and the stimulus, which they afford it
principle of Life. For these and all kindred of
they should be taken in mild doses, to move
gently, but freely.

gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and us No pill can be made more pleasant to to none has been made more effectual to which a dinner pill is employed.

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